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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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AIDS FOR FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION

If we are to compete successfully with other countries in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, etc., after the war it is important that we should have maximum production, for only in that way can we arrive at minimum cost. If we produce more than we need in this country we must sell to other countries; otherwise the goods are thrown on the home market, depress values, and cause ruinous competition and are sure to bring business stagnation.

Obviously we must look for more foreign trade, not merely war trade, but stable business which will last as long as we can supply the goods at competitive prices.

There are two bills to be presented to Congress at this session which will help drug, chemical and dye manufacturers, as well as manufacturers in other lines, to develop foreign business. One of these is the Webb bill, the purpose of which is to permit manufacturers to organize for export trade; and the other is an appropriation of a million dollars, or possibly less, which the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will ask in order that it may continue and expand the work of foreign trade investigations, which during the past year or so it has so well begun.

Little argument is needed in favor of the Webb bill. It is already favored by the Administration, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce. It has had the endorsement of reputable business organizations everywhere. The National Foreign Trade Council, of which James H. Farrell, the U. S. Steel Corporation's president, is the head, is earnestly working for its passage. The trade journals of the country have united to urge its enactment. Congress seemed disposed to make it a law at the last session, but was prevented on account of press of other business just prior to adjournment. It should and probably will become a law at the present session, but every manufacturer and exporter should lend his support by writing his representative in Congress in its behalf.

Reasons for the increased appropriations asked for by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, we believe, are not so well understood by members of the drug and chemical trades. In other lines, particularly lumber, hardware and electrical machinery, the Bureau has sent men abroad to study selling opportunities with results which have been heartily commended by the manufacturers in those fields. These trade investigators are selected with an eye to their especial fitness for the line of merchandise which they investigate. They send back information on conditions in the commercial ports they visit that will aid exporters to understand the problems of selling goods to that particular country. This information is especially valuable to those who cannot afford to send their own men abroad. The national association of lumber men thought so well of the Government's work in this connection that it appropriated money from its own treasury and had

the Government agents accompanied by its own paid agents so that the best possible results would be obtained.

If there is a demand from the drug and chemical trade for assistance of this kind from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce it will be readily given, if the appropriations admit. The Bureau is developing millions of dollars' worth of export business for American manufacturers every year and deserves the earnest support of every manufacturer so that Congress will learn of its value to the business interests of the country.

STUDYING THE EXPORT STATISTICS

A study of the list of exports published each week in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is worth while for every American manufacturer of drugs, chemicals, dyes, etc., who contemplates broadening his activities in foreign markets.

It is important to note, for example, that at the present time the United States is shipping abroad certain chemicals which before the war we bought almost entirely from other countries instead of making them ourselves. It is a mark of our progress in chemical manufacture that we have for some time past been able to ship carbolic acid in liberal amounts to other countries without creating any shortage here. Last week we shipped three lots to France aggregating 154,958 lbs., valued at $109,060. This was not an exceptional record.

Although our production of salicylic acid has not progressed to such an extent as carbolic acid we are now exporting that chemical. During the past week we sent, among other shipments, one of 4,480 lbs., valued at $6,406, to Italy and two to England, aggregating 3,546 lbs., valued at $5,215.

One of the most important items recently in the export list is calcium carbide, and the demand for this comes from nearly every country on the map. Last week we shipped more than 500,000 lbs., valued at more than $14,000. Caustic soda and other soda salts are going out in large quantities. Of acetone we shipped last week 177,750 lbs., valued at $56,790, to Italy. Acetic acid is in good demand, particularly from Europe, and we shipped 158,778 lbs., valued at $16,387, to England, and 112,254 lbs., valued at $11,787, to Holland during the past week.

Purchases of picric acid are still being made in this country by the belligerent powers. One shipment of 100,000 lbs., valued at $100,000, went to France a few days ago. No sulphuric acid went to Europe last week, but there was a single shipment of 322,037 lbs., valued at $3,470, to Mexico, which may indicate a returning confidence in the restoration of commercial relations with that disturbed country.

To those who are seeking foreign markets for their manufactures it is not so important perhaps to watch the articles for which there is now a big demand, as to observe the smaller items. For example, a $50 order from a South American country for a certain chemical or drug may indicate a future demand in that country of which the small shipment is merely a forerunner.

QUOTATIONS ON TANNING MATERIALS

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is at work at the Custom House in New York on a monograph on "Tanning Materials from Latin-American Countries," says that the increased production of tanning materials is a problem to which the Bureau will now give considerable attention. Prices of all tanning materials are on a war-time basis, and the necessity of increased production, according to Dr. Norton, is of world-wide importance. Tanning materials constitute an important group in the chemical field, and in the Prices Current section of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS they are given separate sub-divisions as follows: Raw Tanning Materials, Tanning Extracts. Our quotations on these articles will be found reliable. Special comment on market conditions will be found each week on page 16 under the heading, "Color and Dyestuff Markets."

It is our constant aim to make our price quotations as complete and trustworthy as possible, and suggestions from subscribers as to additions to any of the lists will be gratefully received.

$167,000,000 IN NEW CHEMICAL CONCERNS

An interesting compilation of statistics is published by the New York *Journal of Commerce* on the formation of companies for the manufacture of dyestuffs, chemicals and drugs since the beginning of the war. "The total for November," says that paper, "involved capital issues of $6,000,000, and for the two years the amount is $167,000,000. Considering the fact that at the outbreak of the war the manufacture of dyes in the United States was in reality an 'infant industry' the expansion has been unprecedented. This has been stimulated to a certain extent by the measure of protection afforded in laws recently passed by Congress."

JAPAN'S INCREASED OUTPUT OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE

The consumption of chlorate of potash in Japan before the war usually amounted to about 4,000 tons a year, and the demand was met chiefly by imports from Germany and other European countries. The outbreak of hostilities suddenly reduced imports, and prices went to more than five times the pre-war quotations. They have somewhat declined recently. The increased value of chlorate of potash has stimulated the domestic manufacture of the chemical. "Before the war," says the *Japan Chronicle*, "the only producer in this country was the Nihon Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, which then turned out not more than 300 tons a year." Many producers are now in the field, and, according to an official investigation quoted by the *Jiji* of Osaka the total output now exceeds 3,500 tons. The domestic production is more than sufficient to satisfy the home demand and recently has resulted in a growing export trade to Russia, China, and the South Seas.

During August and September of this year permission was granted by the Government to the following firms to export chlorate of potash: Nihon Kagaku Kogyo, Suzuki Shoten, Takaoka Rika Kagaku Kogyo, Yokohama Kagaku Kogyo Yoshida Kimpei, Konishi Rihichi, Takasago Kogyo, Hiroshima Denka Kogyo, Matsubara Gaku. These firms exported 302,512 pounds in August and 231,756 pounds in September, a total of 534,268 pounds, which is not much less than Japan's total yearly output before the present war began.

In the early stages of the war the Government prohibited exports not only of imported but also of home-made chlorate of potash. The subsequent development in domestic manufacture swept away all fears of a shortage, and when the match trade was at a low mark the supply was in excess of the demand. The Government accordingly revised its policy, and has permitted exports of the home product alone since October of last year. The lifting of the embargo has had an encouraging effect on the trade, and it is expected that there will be a further increase in exports, especially to Russia and China.

REPRESENTATIVE HILL WILL TRY TO GET AMENDMENT TO DYESTUFFS TARIFF PASSED

Too Early in Session Yet, He Says, To Make Any Definite Forecasts—Senator Hughes Will Support in Upper House Any Measure Giving Equal Protection to All Coal-Tar Chemicals, Medicinals, Flavors, Etc.—Dye Census to Come Up Also

(From our own correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5—With the convening of the final session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the stage is now set for a second attempt to bring about legislation that will give to the so-called infant dyestuff industry the protection which it needs and deserves. Of course, a great deal hinges on the control of the House of Representatives. If the Republicans organize that branch it is almost certain that some attention will be given to the subject of tariff. However, it has been stated that the President and the Democratic Congressional leaders will urge that the legislative program be limited so as to enable its completion before March 4.

There are two matters that will hold the attention of Congress to a considerable extent. If the Supreme Court holds the Adamson eight-hour law to be unconstitutional, there will be an attempt to amend that law, and it is said that its author is already laying plans looking to the introduction of a new measure that will insure its constitutionality. That there will be railroad legislation is a certainty, what will be done with respect to embargoes cannot be foretold. In all probability any attempt at such legislation would precipitate a prolonged controversy.

In an interview with the correspondent of this paper as to the possibilities of dyestuff tariff agitation and legislation, Congressman Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, stated that it was entirely too early in the session to make a definite statement. "I have not spoken to anyone on the subject today," said Mr. Hill, when approached upon the opening of the session. "I have not had the time, nor do I know anything about the situation as it would appear in Washington, but I will look into the question immediately. I may say that it is my intention to confer with Congressman Claude Kitchin, possibly tomorrow, although I am afraid it will be well toward the end of the week before I can reach him.

"I am going to try to secure the legislation that we sought before the enactment of the General Revenue Bill. Just what I am going to do I cannot say as yet, but I am going to try to get something through somehow or other. I cannot say that I have formulated any plans as yet, all that I know is that I want just what the American Chemical Society wants—a tariff law that will assess an equal duty on all of the coal-tar products such as the colors now covered by the General Revenue Bill, indigo, alizarin, coal-tar medicinals and coal-tar flavoring extracts. If I do not get it at this Congress, I am going to try to get it at the next."

On the Senate side of the Capitol, Senator William Hughes, of New Jersey, was asked for an expression of opinion. "I cannot say," said Mr. Hughes, "whether or not the opportunity will occur whereby we can seek the dyestuff legislation of which you inquire. I do not see how it will be possible to get any action in this respect. The position is much the same in the House and Senate as it was when the General Revenue Bill was before Congress and I can well say that in my judgment, nothing of this kind will be done at this session.

"I personally have been in favor of treating all of these coal-tar commodities alike and I was very much disappointed at the action taken by the House and Senate in changing the bill so as to leave out indigo, alizarin, coal-tar medicinals and flavors from the full measure of protection. If the matter should come up again I would certainly insist on a uniform treatment of these items. I cannot do anything on this side to secure the legislation that the chemical and manufacturing interests desire for the reason that all revenue bills must originate in the House. But I am in sympathy with the campaign that has been waged and my opinion has not been changed by anything that has transpired since the enactment of the legislation.

"With respect to the information that had been contained in the dyestuff census recently brought out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and which was deleted by the Secretary of Commerce after there had been a considerable controversy, I am going to take the matter up with Secretary Redfield and find out whether we can get this information without the adoption of a Senate resolution. It is a little too early in the session to make any definite statement as to what will or will not be done in this matter."

CONGRESS MAY PASS SEVERAL BILLS WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO THE BUSINESS WORLD

Taxing of Mail Order Houses, One Cent Letter Postage, Misbranding, Organizations for Foreign Trade, Price Maintenance and Other Subjects to Be Considered

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5—If Congress takes up the three months of the session which began today, all of the bills now pending before it, being either in committee or on the calendars of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which have a direct bearing on business, the Sixty-fourth Congress will have accomplished a great deal. There are many important measures under consideration.

With the high cost of living foremost in one's thoughts and the steadily increasing taxation in our states and towns, it would seem as though a bill to compel the mail order houses to do their share towards bearing the expenses of the state and municipal governments would be highly desirable if enacted into law. Such a measure as this has been fathered by Representative Edward E. Browne, of Wisconsin, but this is only one of several such measures introduced during the session which seek to impose a rate, some of one per cent and others of two per cent on the gross receipts of all mail order houses, the funds thus obtained to be apportioned among the states in the ratio of the actual amount of merchandise sold in each.

There was hardly a Senator or Congressman present during the last session of Congress who did not introduce a bill providing for one cent postage laws, some on letters for local delivery, others looking for a general reduction. The organization back of this legislation is expected to be extremely busy during the coming three months and in all probability if one of these bills ever gets on the floor of the House and Senate, it will be pushed to enactment.

Another highly important measure is the Barkley bill to prevent fraud in interstate commerce. During the Sixty-third Congress, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce appointed a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings upon the whole subject of misbranding and to frame a measure finally that would eliminate, as far as possible, the frauds practiced upon the public by the misbranding of goods, and at the same time be fair and equitable to business generally. Hearings on the matter resulted in the introduction by Alben H. Barkley, of Kentucky, of a bill (H. R. 10496), and this bill has been favorably reported by the committee with the recommendation that it be enacted into law. While not a "cure all" the Barkley bill will prevent fraud where the same is practiced in interstate commerce by means of misbranding, and an article is deemed to be misbranded if it falls within the following particulars: 1. If it be imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article. 2. If the contents of a package, as originally put up, shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents placed therein. 3. If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or quality, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package. 4. If there appears on the article itself or on any label or other appendage, or upon, or attached to any container, by any word, symbol, or otherwise, that which is false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading, as to weight or measure, place of production, materials or substances of which the article is com-

posed, as to the mode of manufacture or production, as to being the subject of an existing patent or copyright, as to the producer thereof, or that which is designed, intended, or calculated to indicate that the article or commodity is of a character or quality superior to, or otherwise different from its real character or quality, or that it is an article or commodity known by some other distinct name or that there are applied thereto the name or initials of any person in any false, misleading, or deceptive manner or which is false, misleading or deceptive in any other particular. 5. If there is published in any newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, circular, or other printed matter, any false, misleading, fraudulent, or deceptive word, statement, representation, symbol or device, as to any of the above matters.

There is looked for some legislation by which the drawback privileges now granted to American importers will be discontinued. It is to be remembered that Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, was exceptionally active in trying to secure as an amendment to the General Revenue Bill the provision under which the payment of all drawback would cease until after the restoration of peace in Europe. This measure was defeated in committee.

There is a measure that is almost sure of going through, perhaps before Congress is a month old, that introduced by Representative Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina, designed to aid and encourage American manufacturers and producers to extend American foreign trade. The bill seeks to attain this object by permitting the organization of co-operative selling agencies or associations among the American exporters in order that they may meet foreign competition on equal terms in international commerce. The necessity for this legislation rests largely upon the doubt that exists in the minds of our exporters as to the correct restrictions that should be placed upon existing anti-trust laws as applied to organizations engaged in export trade. The Federal Trade Commission, after a careful study of trade conditions, has not been able to give clear assurance to the exporters that the formation of common selling agencies for the common trade, by contract made between different manufacturers and producers, would not come within the prohibitions of existing law.

And we must not forget the Morrison bill, which proposes that new and original designs, and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States patent office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in his design. The proposed law offers cheap protection in periods of three, ten, and twenty years, with fees to be paid of $1, $10, and $30, respectively. The procedure would be short and simple, resembling the practice in copyright cases, rather than patent cases, and the law would be capable of easy and effective administration, and helpful to industries and commerce of the country. The House committee on Patents presented a favorable report with the recommendation that the bill be enacted into law.

One of the most important measures is the Stephens price maintenance bill. The American Fair Trade League has already started in on its campaign to secure the passage of this law by Congress at an early date. There has been a great deal of agitation for and against this legislation for some time. Its proponents urge its enactment on the ground that it is a measure intended only to prevent dishonest advertisers from offering at cut prices the branded products of responsible manufacturers as a lure, or "bait," to get the uninformed consumer into the store and then sell something in addition to the branded article in the way of unidentified merchandise on which the profit was extortionate. Its opponents claim that it will drive the independent retailer out of business and hold up the consuming public to greater extortion. It is further held that the fraudulent advertising laws of the various states will correct the condition above complained of with respect to the use of branded goods as "bait."

NEW JERSEY ZINC EXTRA DIVIDEND

The New Jersey Zinc Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable December 11, to holders of stock of record at 3 p.m. on December 1.

$58,820 FOR DRUG PLANT INVESTIGATION

This Amount Asked of Congress for the Work of the Bureau of Plant Industry—Bureau of Chemistry Wants $75,000 for Enforcing Food and Drugs Act

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—In the estimates submitted to Congress today, for appropriations for the use of the Department of Agriculture, are a number of direct interest to the trade, among them one for $58,820 for an investigation by the Bureau of Plant Industry of drug plants. This is an increase of $5,000 over the last estimate.

The Bureau of Chemistry requests an appropriation of $75,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes and to enforce the Food and Drugs Act, and there is submitted a proposed new law, providing that:

Hereafter, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended, hereinafter called the act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority from time to time to establish standards of strength, quality or purity for articles of food, and for articles of drugs sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of promulgation of the standards, and to alter or revoke the same, but no such standard, or the alteration or revocation thereof, shall be effective until a date, to be specified in the order of promulgation, which shall be not less than one year from the date of the order. Whenever a standard of strength, quality or purity for any article shall be in effect hereunder, each such article, if it fail to conform to such standard, shall, on that account, be deemed misbranded, within the meaning of the act, unless it be labeled so as plainly and conspicuously to show that, and how, it differs from the standard, and shall be subject to all provisions of the act to the same extent and in the same way as an article misbranded in any other respect within the meaning of the act.

The Secretary also asks for the enactment of a provision that "hereafter, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority, within reasonable hours, to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the establishments in which any article of food or drugs, as defined in Section 6 of said act, is prepared, in whole or in part, for sale or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, in order to ascertain whether any such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said act, as amended; and every person who assaults, resists, impedes or interferes with any officer or employe of the United States Department of Agriculture, authorized to make such inspection, in the execution of his duty or on account of the execution of his duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both."

There is requested $15,000 for the biological investigation of food and drug products and substances used in the manufacture thereof, including investigation of the physiological effects of such products on the human organism. The sum of $49,400 is asked for investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States. There is also asked an appropriation of $13,000 for the study and improvement of methods of utilization of the by-products of citrus fruits. The Secretary of Agriculture also needs $623,521 to enable him to carry into effect the Food and Drugs Act.

The Department requests $87,430 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Insecticide Act. This is $7,420 in excess of the last appropriation.

MICHIGAN DRUGGISTS CONSIDER "DRY" LAW

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., December 4—What is to be done by the drug stores of Michigan when the state-wide prohibition law goes into effect May 1, 1918?

This is the question which the legislative committee of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association considered at a session here recently. The committee was divided on the question, some contending that the association should support a bill prohibiting the sale of whisky even for medicinal purposes. It is possible that a law will be introduced in the Legislature to regulate in some way the sale of liquors in drug stores when the State goes dry.

LARGE PROFITS OBTAINED BY COMBINES OF CHEMICAL AND DYE WORKS IN GERMANY

Federal Trade Commission in Report Calls Attention to These Organizations, Which Are Regarded as Monopolies—Agreements Among the Companies

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5—The profits obtained by the agreements entered into by members of the chemical and color industry in Germany are so large that the combinations are generally regarded as a monopoly of the most severe kind, according to a report of the Federal Trade Commission on co-operation in American export trade, just issued.

In the German chemical industry, the report states, the various German manufacturers have united themselves in a semi-monopolistic manner by combinations of several important manufacturers. In the color industry three undertakings have reached considerable prominence, and by the formation of agreements between these companies their influence was further strengthened. The three great German companies are the Color Works, formerly Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hochst; the Color Factories, formerly Friedrich Bayer & Company, Elberfeld; and the Badische Anilin- & Sodafabrik. The two latter companies formed an agreement, beginning January 1, 1905, lasting for 50 years, with the Aktien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin. According to this agreement the consolidated profits of the three institutions were to be divided as follows: The Elberfeld and Badische Aniline Factories to receive 43 per cent each, the Berlin Aniline Factory to receive 14 per cent. Beyond the scope of this agreement the three companies were to remain entirely independent. About the same time as these three companies came together (in the fall of 1904), the Hochst Color Works formed a community of interest with Leopold Cassella & Company G.m.b.H., the duration of which was to be unlimited. This agreement was formed principally in order to obtain raw materials, to regulate the method of manufacture, and to assist in negotiating sales. Both undertakings arranged their affairs so that they would not operate in the producing district of the other. In 1908 the Kalle Company (Aktien-Gesellschaft), Biebrich, was drawn into this agreement.

The control of patents, organization, and capital have given these organizations much of their power. The meager contents of business reports furnish little material to judge the extent of concentration in this industry. From the report of the Badische Anilinfabrik for 1911 it was very difficult to tell even to what branch of industry this company belonged. Absolutely no material was published concerning the method by which satisfactory relations were maintained with other companies. The huge profits of the color manufacturers speak for themselves. The dividends distributed in the last two decades by the companies abovementioned, and two others of the same nature (1892-1911) were over 250 per cent. The most remarkable fact in this industry is that these high dividends go parallel with liberal terms of purchase. Several companies raised their capital stock in 1908. The new stock, with the exception of 500,000 marks issued by the Berliner Anilinfabrik, was immediately quoted at 105.

In speaking of the soda trust, the Commission states that the German Solvay Works Stock Company (Deutsche Solvay-Werke, Aktien-Gesellschaft) at Bernburg is a powerful organization which controls the greater part of the German production of soda. This company produces soda according to the ammoniac and Solvay process at the following places: Bernburg (Anhalt), Whylen (Baden), Saaralben (Lorraine), Rheinberg (Rhine Province). Potash, rock salt, high and low grade coal, and other chemicals are produced by this company besides soda. The German Solvay Works is head of the Soda Syndicate, which regulates the sales of soda in Germany. The Syndicate of German Soda Factories has existed since 1900. It has been extended to the end of the years 1905, 1910, and 1915, respectively. At the end of 1912 the Solvay Works had a capital stock of 40,000,000 marks ($9,520,000) liabilities amounting to 10,000,000 marks ($2,380,000), and reserves to the value of 32,280,000 marks ($7,920,600), as against $6,173,720 in 1910.

DYE CONCERN REPORTED SEEKING CONTROL OF VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE CO.

Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, According to Unverified Reports, Wants to Acquire Other Interests—Du Ponts Figure in Deal According to Rumor.

Newspaper stories have appeared within the past few days intimating that the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation is seeking control of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company. *The Journal of Commerce* of New York says:

"It appears that certain interests associated with the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation are seeking control of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company. The deal is being actively discussed between the parties interested, and it is regarded as likely by persons understood to be familiar with the facts in the case that the negotiations will be carried to a successful conclusion. According to report, another meeting, at which the matter will be discussed, will be held in this city in the course of a few days. It is assumed in the financial district that the du Pont family are interested in the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation. The proposed plan of the du Ponts to convert their explosive plants into dye plants after the war was announced some time ago. The acquisition of coal properties such as those of the Virginia company, which would make it possible to perform the entire process of dye manufacture, from coal tar to the finished color, by the du Ponts, would therefore seem a logical step in furtherance of their dye making plans.

"The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation, which commenced the manufacture of dyestuffs on a commercial scale in 1915, has a capital stock of 300,000 shares, without par value. Last June the company sold an issue of $2,000,000 6 per cent two-year gold notes. The officers of the corporation are: G. T. Bishop, president; Walter A. Guile, Jr., and John C. Hebden, vice-presidents; A. M. Archer, treasurer, and W. Sackett Duell, secretary. Besides these men, the directors include the following: C. Vanderbilt Barton, R. G. Barclay, George A. Coulton, president Union National Bank, Cleveland; Ralph L. Fuller, Edwin Allan MacPherson, New York City; Mark W. Potter; E. G. Tillotson, Cleveland; George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., president Metropolitan Trust Company, and Archibald S. White.

"The Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, which was organized under the laws of Virginia in 1899, has an authorized capital stock of $10,000,000, of which there is $9,073,680 issued. It is a consolidation of various iron industries of southwest Virginia. The properties in the organization comprised ten modern blast furnaces having an aggregate productive capacity of 500,000 tons of pig iron per annum, and the lands and property of ten different coal and coke companies which include 300,000 acres of coal land and coal mines in active operation, with coking and mining plants and the complete equipment and accessories of such enterprises. The company also acquired about 60,000 acres of iron ore land and mines with large deposits of limestone. Receivers were appointed for the company in February, 1901, by the United States Circuit Court in Virginia; a readjustment was effected in 1902 and the property returned to its own organization. The president is John B. Newton, of Roanoke, Va. James B. Mabon and T. L. Peters, of New York, are among the directors."

At the office of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation it was stated that there was "nothing to the story." White & Company, investment securities, who are handling the Federal securities, said they knew nothing about it at the present time. Archibald S. White of that firm is a director of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation.

RECOMMENDS 2½ CENT PIECE

A law may be passed authorizing a two and a half cent piece. The director of the mint recommends coins of that denomination in his annual repart.

RECEIVER FOR WEILLER MANUFACTURING CO.

New Brunswick, N. J., Dye Concern, Through Lack of Capital to Buy Needed Equipment, in Trouble—John J. White, Inc., New York Selling Agent, Brings Action

The Weiller Manufacturing Company, with factory at New Brunswick, N. J., and New York office at 149 Broadway, is in the hands of a receiver. Randolph Perkins of Jersey City was appointed to take charge of the business by Vice Chancellor Foster of Newark on a showing made by John J. White, Inc., of New York that the company has liabilities aggregating upwards of $125,000 and practically no cash or other quick assets.

John J. White, Inc., is the New York selling agent for the Weiller company. The concern has been engaged since the war in making xylene scarlets, acid yellow, tartrazine, diano blue, diano black, nigrosines and other coal-tar colors.

Mr. White holds 623 shares of the concern's 1250 outstanding shares of stock, each of the par value of $100. Mr. White alleges that he is a creditor for $50,000, which represents money advanced to cover manufacturing operations. For these loans Mr. White holds notes which have not yet matured.

The bill for a receiver states that owing to a lack of funds the manufacturing plant was never completed, and was therefore unable to turn out its products at a profit. To operate at a profit, it is stated, it would be necessary to spend large sums of money for additional equipment, which money the concern, Mr. White declares, has been unable to get.

Paul Weiller of Perth Amboy, N. J., is president of the company and its organizer. He has a reputation in the chemical trade for aggressiveness and knowledge of the dye making industry.

Mr. White told DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that the suit is a friendly one, and that the company will be reorganized.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY REORGANIZED

New Concern Will Continue to Make Acids—Dying Act of Old Concern Is to Sue Two Concerns on Contract for 1850 Tons of Carbolic Acid

A reorganization of the Tennessee Copper Company has been effected and the new corporation will be known as the Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company. Adolph Lewisohn was elected president of the new company and Sam Lewisohn vice-president, with Emory H. Westlake secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Westlake told DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that it is too early to announce the future plans of the new company. "The threads of the old business are being picked up in the best way possible," he said. It is considered probable that the company will make no important changes in its chemical output, which has consisted largely of sulphuric, nitric and carbolic acids. In the past the company has been hampered by imperfect mechanical facilities and processes and these errors, it is presumed, will be speedily corrected under the new regime.

The indebtedness of the Tennessee Copper Company is said to aggregate $3,000,000. Its career has been one continuous legal battle, it having faced a number of law suits, many involving non-delivery of chemicals contracted for. The old company will straighten out its affairs as best it can. The new company will have plenty of funds, the officers say, to carry on the business in a proper manner.

One of the dying acts of the old company was to begin suits against William H. Stiner & Son, 10 Broadway, and Gillespie Bros. & Company, 11 Broadway, for sums aggregating $665,000 on contracts for carbolic acid.

The plaintiff alleges that about September 1, 1915, the defendants agreed to take 850 tons of carbolic acid crystals and on September 22, 1915, made another agreement for the delivery of 1,000 tons of carbolic acid crystals. The 850-ton contract was to be delivered as follows: 100 tons, January, 1916; 150 tons in February; 150 tons in March; 100 tons in April; 100 tons in May; 125 tons in June and 125 tons in July. The 1000-ton contract was to be delivered in equal installments of 100 tons each month from January, 1916, to and including October, 1916.

The Tennessee Copper Company claims that the defendants failed to carry out their part of the contract. The phenol was to cost them 90 cents a pound, delivered in carload lots in New York from the plaintiff's plant at Copperhill, Tenn.; terms net cash on presentation of invoice and bill of lading. The price of phenol declined during 1916 and the Tennessee Copper Company was obliged to sell its output at lower than 90 cents a pound, and thereby lost money, which it asks the defendants to pay.

GOVERNMENT FERTILIZER INVESTIGATIONS

Bureau of Soils Is Conducting Work as a Separate Administrative Unit—Potash, Nitrogen and Phosphate Inquiries Are Being Undertaken

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5—The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces that the fertilizer investigations of that bureau have been established as a separate administrative unit. The work of the division is divided along three lines which deal respectively with the three fertilizer ingredients—potash, nitrogen, and phosphates

POTASH—A plant will be erected on the Southern Pacific coast to experiment on a commercial scale with the problem of extracting potash from kelp. This experimental plant is made possible by a special appropriation of $175,000 for this purpose. The bureau also is co-operating with cement mills and blast furnaces to determine by analysis whether the potash now lost warrants the necessary expense to recover it. It is investigating the question of extracting potash from wool scourings and is making an effort to get in touch with companies in the country which are engaged in cleaning raw wool on a large scale. The bureau also has published a number of alunite determinations dealing with various methods of treating alunite for potash.

NITROGEN—The bureau has equipped a laboratory at Arlington (Va.) Experiment Farm, with apparatus for testing the different methods proposed for fixing atmospheric nitrogen, and contracts have been let for much additional equipment to extend this work. This extension of the work has been delayed by the impossibility of securing immediate delivery of machinery.

In connection with the work on phosphates, an electrical furnace has been in operation working on the problem of volatilizing phosphoric acid and fixing nitrogen in one operation. Apparatus has also been installed for experimenting with the Ostwald process of oxidizing ammonia for the production of nitric acid.

Investigations on city wastes have been continued and an apparatus and processes for rendering garbage and other similar wastes have been devised, which it is believed will prove superior to those now in use for this purpose. A full report on city wastes is now in course of preparation. Some work also has been done in determining the availability of various nitrogenous fertilizer materials when applied to the soil, and this work is being continued.

A study of the subject of ammonia from the by-product coke ovens has been made and published.

PHOSPHATES—At the Arlington laboratory an electric furnace has been installed and work on the volatilization of phosphoric acid from phosphate rock has been begun.

A process for producing sulphuric acid has been perfected and patented which gives promise of being much more satisfactory than the process now in use.

GENERAL—The problem of producing concentrated fertilizers containing all three fertilizer ingredients or any two of them has been attacked from several directions, and methods have been worked out in the laboratory for producing ammonium-potassium-phosphate, potassium-phosphate, and ammonium-phosphate by processes which are new and very promising. Patents on all these processes, for the benefit of the people of the United States, have either been secured or have been applied for.

DRUG HOUSES AGAIN ACCUSED OF BEING INDIRECT SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR "DOPE"

Assistant District Attorney Unger at Hearing of Legislative Committee Declares Goods Are Shipped to Canada and Mexico and Smuggled Back to the United States

Charges that the manufacturing and wholesale drug houses of New York and other large centers are indirectly responsible for the supplying of "dope" to drug addicts were reiterated Monday afternoon at the hearing before the legislative committee which is investigating the drug evil in New York State.

District Attorney Francis J. Martin of the Bronx and Assistant District Attorney Albert B. Unger of Manhattan both declared that all of their investigations as to the source of supply for drug addicts led them to believe that heroin and other drugs are shipped to Canada and Mexico in quantities above the legitimate requirements of those countries and then are smuggled back into the United States.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said that there was no intimation on the part of the officials that the drug houses are doing anything that is illegitimate, but he suggested that some remedy should be found for excessive shipments of narcotic drugs out of the country. He said that nearly all of the packages of narcotics found on prisoners bore the labels of New York drug houses.

Mr. Unger did not seem to be informed of the close watch kept by the Internal Revenue Department under the Harrison law nor of the fact that the Treasury Department keeps a record of all exports, and on this point he was instructed by F. E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Dr. Henry C. Lovis of Seabury & Johnson, who with Secretary William F. McConnell was representing the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, said that excessive shipments of narcotics to Canada at this time simply meant that Canadian houses which had been favored in orders from England for drugs and medicines were sending to this country for such drugs to be re-shipped to the Allies.

Federal control of narcotic drugs in a manner not now permitted under the Harrison law was advocated by Lester D. Volk, who represented the Federation of Medical Economic Leagues. Mr. Volk declared that State regulation in New York would be of little effect as long as "dope" users were able to go over to New Jersey or to other States and get all the drug they wanted. Mr. Volk also said that druggists should not be permitted to refill any narcotic prescriptions without an order from the physician. Even though the narcotic content be small he claimed that a large dose of the medicine would give the drug addict enough of the narcotic to satisfy him.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx said that in some instances his office had traced narcotics found on addicts to drug stores. In other instances drug clerks had been found guilty of stealing them.

The legislative committee, of which Senator George H. Whitney is the chairman, will hold other hearings and will summon many experts to appear. It is hoped that some method may be found to strengthen the existing State laws. Complete abolition of trade in heroin has been suggested in some quarters as a solution.

It was declared to be the opinion of experts in the New York Police Department that there are 200,000 drug addicts in New York City alone. During the past year 1,000 arrests have been made, and more than two hundred, mostly peddlers of the "dope," have been sent to prison.

The drug trade was well represented at the committee's first hearing. In addition to those already mentioned Dr. William C. Anderson of Brooklyn, Arthur S. Wardle, former president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and Charles Bigelow of New York were present. The legislative committee consists of Senator Whitney, chairman; Senator John J. Boylan, Assemblymen R. M. Prangen, George F. Brennan and Maurice Block.

CO-OPERATIVE DRUG HOUSES WILL FORM "FEDERAL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION"

Meeting in Cleveland Decides That an Organization is Necessary—Mutual Drug Company Acted as Hosts to Visiting Representatives of Retailers' Jobbing Concerns

CLEVELAND, OHIO, December 4.—Unless present plans miscarry, the fifteen or sixteen co-operative drug houses throughout the country, which buy goods in large quantities and supply them to their stockholders at cost, plus a fixed percentage for the expense of conducting the business, will be united in a national organization of their own. The first step was taken when representatives of nearly all of these houses met at Cleveland, as mentioned in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS last week. It was a sort of get-together affair, called to test the sentiment of those interested, and was largely of a social nature. Business matters were discussed, to be sure, but the deliberations took on a tentative form merely, no definite conclusions being reached and no positive policy outlined. This will be left to a further conference, to be called in five or six weeks, perhaps. Meanwhile the sentiment of the co-operative corporations and their officers will be sounded and further exchanges of views will be invited.

Such exchanges of ideas took place at Cleveland, and are said to have been highly instructive. It was pointed out, for instance, that while every other division of the drug trade, practically, has its separate organization to look after its special interests in the most effective and expeditious way, the co-operative houses have no such organization, and must act through bodies, the great preponderance of the membership of which is, if not actually hostile to its purposes, at least indifferent. At the next meeting, it is confidently believed, plans, thoroughly digested, can be submitted and acted upon, and the proposed organization will take definite shape. Officers will be elected and other steps taken to make the association effective.

A name has already been chosen. It is the Federal Druggists' Association. In the opinion of promoters of the new movement, it can be made productive of important benefits to the various houses composing the organization, and the latter will be in a position to carry on a campaign designed to remove some of the prejudices and misunderstandings under which the co-operative companies are now said to labor.

The conference was attended by representatives of co-operative houses from Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Rochester and Toronto, Ont. Frank Rohrman of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company was elected temporary chairman and R. E. Lee Williamson of the Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore, temporary secretary.

Officers of the Mutual Drug Company of Cleveland, entertained the visitors and showed them various courtesies, discharging the duties of host in a delightful manner.

DU PONT COMPANY PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 4.—The manufacture of chemicals and explosives has proved immensely profitable to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company during the war period. At a meeting of the directors here the regular quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent was declared, together with a special dividend of 24½ per cent, all payable in cash on December 15. This makes a total of 100 per cent declared on the capital stock of the company this year. At the same time the company declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent on the debenture stock and the old company declared a quarterly dividend of one and a quarter per cent. This means that the people who owned powder stock in the last year have doubled the amount of the par value of the stock, which is considered a remarkable showing.

The total amount of the dividend declared will be about $16,000,000. This will be divided among a large number of stockholders, most of whom live in this section.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA IS EASIER WITH RESPECT TO DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Factories Established in That Country, Supplemented By Receipt of Goods from England, America and Japan Have Resulted in Lowering of Prices

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROGRAD, November 10—An appreciable change has taken place for the better in the aspect of the Russian pharmaceutical market, which was manifest a number of weeks ago and continues. The easier feeling that had been anticipated some months ago, and has since become obvious, has prevailed in pharmaceutical circles in Petrograd and Moscow; and becomes accentuated as shown in a long list of items the quotations of which are substantially less than they were some months ago; in a number of cases very markedly so. The reason for the decline is the simple one that supplies so long awaited have at length been received, and to some extent satisfactorily distributed over the country. While the change has given great satisfaction to the consuming public and to the army authorities, it is said that it has caught a number of speculators rather badly. These may however be left to comfort themselves, while regular dealers may be congratulated on the market turn towards more normal conditions, which are still all the same a long way off. The difficulties interposed by the Government against the importation of private merchandise through the ports of Archangel and Vladivostock, excepting under the protection of special government permits, are not likely to seriously affect pharmaceutical goods, which are recognized as of urgent necessity for the national needs, and being small in bulk relatively to their value, if scarcity should be renewed, the cause will probably be outside Russia rather than inside.

The causes that have contributed to this more satisfactory situation are primarily the high prices to be obtained for the goods, which stimulated great efforts to supply them, including the intervention of Japan, which country has been assiduously making a position for itself for many varieties of goods in Russia, including pharmaceutical goods. Russian chemists naturally take a good deal of credit to themselves, as before pointed out, for the creation of a national chemico-pharmaceutical industry, which they claim has materially assisted the market in its downward course. Quite likely to a considerable extent the supplies from Russia's pharmaceutical factories have reduced the demand for certain imported goods, where their productions could be used under not too exacting conditions; but it will be well in view of all that is known of their pharmaceutical productions, excepting such as are produced on the laboratory scale, to withhold judgment until they come into direct competition with foreign goods under peace conditions.

All the same such progress as is definitely announced should be recorded even if subject to correction. A short time ago there was opened a pharmaceutical factory for the preparation of salicylic acid, aspirin, salol, potash and bromine preparations, mercury combinations, etc. This factory was promoted by Pan-Russian District Councils Union, and the list of articles it contemplates putting on the market is limited only by the lack of adequate equipment; but this it is hoped will soon be installed. The satisfactory statement issued by the management is that the medicines now prepared are costing far less than what had previously to be paid abroad. Aspirin which used to cost 41 roubles per kilogramme in England, is made at the factory for 18 roubles. The difference as to home made salicylic acid and that imported from France is in favor of Russia as between 12 and 28 roubles. Although the factory is only in its initial stage its monthly production is estimated at over 3,000 kilogrammes of salicylic acid, 300 k. of aspirin, 200 k. of salol, and so on.

One of the latest reports of the Petrograd market gives a series of quotations by the large houses showing reductions that have been effected on the pharmaceutical market recently, attributed directly to a continuously growing supply and a corresponding indifference on the part of buyers. Aspirin is quoted on the market at 100 roubles per kil, a decline of 20 roubles; carbolic acid at 20r., a decline of 2r.; citric acid at 180r. per pood, a decline of 30r.; tartaric acid at 11 roubles 50 copecks per kilo, a decline of 2r. 50c.; muriate of quinine 150r., a decline of 10r.; bromide of potash 45r., a decline of 10r. An appreciable decline is noted also in camphor, at Vladivostock. But it is to be noted that oxalic acid is up 41 to 68r. per pood; codein is up 75r. to 875r. per kilo; refined glycerin and Russian castor oil also show advances.

CHICAGO DRUG TRADE BANQUET

CHICAGO, ILL., December 5—Preparations are progressing for the big event of the year in Chicago drugdom—the annual banquet of the Wholesale Drug and Allied Trades, which will be held Thursday, December 21, at Hotel La Salle. Charles E. Matthews, the Chicago representative of Sharp & Dohme, will preside. The chairman of the banquet committee is Harold Sorby. P. A. Rising is vice-chairman, Dr. A. W. Hobart is treasurer, and H. C. Arms is secretary. All the leading wholesale druggists are represented on the committee, as well as the allied trades. Besides those mentioned are the following: A. S. Adams of Adams Bros. & Co., T. A. Anderson of the Western Instrument Co., W. W. Baldwin of the Baldwin Perfumery Co., M. L. Barrett, Frank A. Blair of Foley & Co., C. W. Brown, E. W. Buehler, James B. Day, E. L. Drach of the Abbott Laboratories, H. C. Ellis of the Heyden Chemical Works, Frank E. Gardner of the Gardner-Barada Co., Franc H. Gazzolo of the Gazzolo Chemical Co., G. L. Genz of the Parke-Davis Co., Alex. Harris of Johnson & Johnson, A. C. Henderson of Armour & Co., Harry Holland, J. J. Kearney of the Stearn's Electric Paste Co., R. D. Keim of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Francis Keeling of Humiston, Keeling & Co., A. E. Lahl of the Cleveland Fruit Juice Co., Chas. E. Matthews of Sharp & Dohme, James W. Morrisson of the Fuller-Morrisson Co., Dr. C. H. Searle of G. D. Searle & Co., R. H. Smith of Seabury & Johnson, Jas. R. D. Stevenson of Robert Stevenson & Co., W. B. Treibilcock of the Coca-Cola Co., G. T. Turner of the Armstrong Cork Co., C. P. Van Schaack of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Walter Schapper of Ferdinand C. Schapper, Charles Ware of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., R. A. Whidden of Eli Lilly & Co., and F. Z. Woods of the Rockhill & Vietor Co.

DENIES MR. METZ'S STATEMENTS

A. C. Smith of Windsor, Ont., importer and dealer in chemicals, sends to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS the following letter which he has sent to Herman A. Metz of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, New York:

WINDSOR, ONT., November 29, 1916.

Mr. Herman A. Metz, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I note in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS for November 22d, you made mention of a Windsor man who circularized the drug trade and who had grown very rich in the traffic in habit forming drugs.

I know of no other person who "floods this country with circulars from Windsor" and concluded you had reference to myself.

This is to inform you that I do NOT handle such drugs and if you referred to me you were not conversant with the FACTS, as you should be before bringing such a serious accusation against any person. You can easily verify my statement through Detroit officials and drug dealers.

I do not think you would knowingly make such a misstatement and am therefore calling your attention to this fact so that you can act accordingly if you have used my name before the Commission or others in this connection. Furthermore I do NOT smuggle, cause to be smuggled or deal in anything that I know to be smuggled.

Should you visit Detroit any time in the future believe I can convince you of these statements. It seems whenever I contemplate engaging in other commercial pursuits some knock like this stirs me up to renewed activity in the chemical line.

Respectfully Yours,

A. C. SMITH.

FUTURE OF PHARMACY IS ENGAGING GREAT DEAL OF ATTENTION IN ENGLAND

Placing the Profession on a Higher Plane Is Believed to Be Possible—Other News of Drug and Chemical Trades of Britain

LONDON, November 20—The question of the future of pharmacy is just now engaging a good deal of attention, efforts being made in various directions to place the profession on a better and more solid foundation than it has hitherto occupied. The Insurance Act has brought chemists more closely together, and there is a consensus of opinion that if they are to hold their own, and prevent "stores" swamping individual traders, more education, and combination in business matters, is essential. There is naturally, much divergence of opinion on the subject, and by some the view is held that pharmacy in this country will always be a combination of trade and profession, and that chemists cannot become bacteriological or analytical specialists. Training is regarded as the great qualification. One of the most interesting contributions on this matter is that made by Mr. R. Cecil Owen, B.Sc., of Chester to the members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Society at their last meeting. This gentleman contends that many of the misfortunes of the pharmacist are traceable to failure to look steadily into the future. A wholesale chemist has declared that "the future of the chemist is simply extinction; pharmacy absolutely has no future," and he elaborated this deliverance by predicting that before long the drug store syndicates would squeeze out the small pharmacy. There is some room for this pessimistic outlook, and Mr. Owen holds that, if things are allowed to go on as at present, pharmacists are practically playing into the hands of the syndicates.

It is significant that it is the small business man, and not the professional man who suffers, so that if pharmacists are to work out their own salvation, they must learn to progress along professional lines. It has been proven in connection with Insurance dispensing that the public here has got a firm grip of the idea that pharmacy is essentially a profession as is attested by the marked preference manifested by insured persons for the ordinary pharmacist as distinguished from the "store" chemist. For this, and other reasons, Mr. Owen claims that the advocates of educational reform are in the right, and the more the "minor," or whatever examination may take its place, is stiffened, the more effectively will pharmacists be forearmed against the aggression of the syndicates. If, on the contrary, any relaxation of educational standards supervenes, the fate of pharmacy as an independent vocation, is, in the opinion of this gentleman, sealed. His conception of a pharmacy is that it ought to be a place in which the public buys its physic, and other medical and surgical wants, and not a place for the supply of metal polish, cigarettes, stationery, and similar business adjuncts. Owing to the shortage of medical men, which will be experienced for some years after the war, this would be a capital opportunity for pharmacists to secure much work hitherto monopolized by the medical profession. In these circumstances pharmacists might at last obtain the exclusive right of dispensing, and the work for which they are specially qualified under the Government scheme for the treatment of venereal disease.

Chemists are eager to render all the assistance they can in the great scheme which is about to be put into operation by the Local Government Board for the stamping out of venereal disease. At the same time they consider it but fair that their interests should be looked after. Quite apart from the pecuniary standpoint, it is only just that pharmacists who are willing to renounce their trade in supposed remedies for syphilis, etc. (whether they be drugs of known character or proprietaries), should receive in return a strict monopoly to dispense, or otherwise supply, all the remedies which are to be used in combatting the disease. Such is the view (which is generally concurred in by chemists) of a pharmacist who is a member of the National Council dealing with this matter. Respecting the use of advertised "cures" the comitia of the Royal College of Physicians, London, believes that administrative measures for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease will only attain their maximum effectiveness in protecting public health, when the treatment of such diseases by unqualified persons is prevented by law. The College has accordingly passed a resolution, which has been placed before the Prime Minister and other Government officials, urging that it is desirable that this, as well as a recommendation of the Patent Medicine Committee of the House of Commons, and endorsed by the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, should at once be carried into effect. The recommendation referred to is to the effect that all advertisements of remedies for diseases arising from sexual intercourse, or referring to sexual weakness, be prohibited. This, and the prevention of the sale of remedies by unqualified persons, will, it is understood, be provided for in the Bill to be introduced into Parliament.

Last week the names were announced of the members of the Government committee appointed to consider whether supplies of cocaine are to continue to be available for dental purposes. If the continuance of the drug is recommended the committee will advise in what cases, and under what conditions, and until the report is presented, unregistered dentists will continue the use of cocaine. The matter is the subject of comment in "The Hospital" which states, "It is true that stocks of some of the non-toxic substances, which have largely and rightly superseded cocaine in dentistry, have run low, because they are manufactured in enemy countries, but that is not true of all of them, and we cannot believe that any but a good purpose would be served by prohibiting cocaine in dental surgery altogether." With respect to the exportation of this drug, it is a noteworthy fact that during 1915 we sent abroad 17,647 ounces of British made cocaine and cocaine salts, valued at £5,719. These exports were greater than in any year since 1911, when such exports were first separately recorded.

Apropos of the movement for the development of herb-growing in the United Kingdom, the interesting announcement was made to the United Irishwomens Herb-Growers' Association the other day, that there is sufficient dandelion in the county of Cork to supply the whole of the civilized world. There is any quantity of bog-bean, white sloes, fox-glove leaves, and chamomile flowers, which grow there in great profusion. Belladonna, henbane, and couch grass, would also grow well in the district. Sir Bertram Windle showed dry specimens of these drugs, and mentioned, that at the University College, a plot of land is being prepared for growing herbs, so that those intending to cultivate them can study their characteristics.

The following new companies have been registered: Gunn Lens Parent Syndicate, Ltd., with a capital of £25,000, to carry on any business connected with lenses, glass, glycerin, gelatin, or any transparent substance of a plastic nature, etc., the registered office being at 5 Albany courtyard, Piccadilly, London, W.; Widnes Refineries (London), Ltd., with a capital of £2,000, to carry on the business of coal and tar distillers, etc., the registered office being at 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C.; Wolfram Developments, Ltd., with a capital of £6,000, to carry on the business indicated by the title, etc., the first directors being Mr. A. Davies, 1-a Middle Temple Lane, London, E. C., and Mr. A. V. Davies; Laboratory Utilities Co., Ltd., with a capital of £500, to produce, manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in oils, coal, iron, and other metals, peat, minerals, chemicals, chemical and other substances, and the products and by-products thereof, etc., the directors being Capt. W. B. Sifton, 47 Great Cumberland place, London, W., Mr. W. S. Fritton, and Mr. H. Braten; Park Chemical Company, Ltd., with a capital of £500, to carry on the business of miners' preparers of mineral salts, carbonates, oxides, sulphides, sulphates, etc., the directors being J. F. W. Stuart, 30 St. Ann street, Manchester, and L. L. Samuels, 7 Norfolk street, Manchester; Atlantic Chemical Company, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, to acquire any mines, rights, and metalliferous land containing chemical or other deposits or substances in any part of the world, the registered office being at 15 Water street, Liverpool; and Scott's Chemical Company, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000, to take over the business and assets of A. W. Scott; and Edith L. Ogden, trading as the Dulc-o-dc Manufacturing chemists, the directors being A. W. Scott, 178 Sutherland avenue, London, N. W., and Mrs. E. L. Ogden.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON TRADE

Quinine an Object of Interest—Stocks in London Have Declined as Compared With a Year Ago—Benzoic Acid and Benzoate of Soda Scarce

LONDON, November 20—The general improvement in the drug trade, which we had occasion to report of late, continues and there are many price recoveries. The market rules strong for quinine in which the activity last week forced prices up fully 30 per cent over the value of a fortnight ago. At the moment there is somewhat of a lull but it is thought that this will be temporary only as large orders for export are known to be still in the market for delivery up to the end of the year. Our home manufacturers are fully engaged and cables received from Holland announce that the Dutch manufacturers have for the moment withdrawn from the market. Buyers appear to be waking up to the fact that the large stocks of quinine hitherto regularly held in London have been greatly reduced during the last few months; the figures, showing a reduction from roundly 3,000,000 to 1,000,000 ounces, speak for themselves. The cinchona bark sale, which was to be held tomorrow has been postponed to the 21st inst. owing to the sudden death of Mr. David Howard, who was the leading spirit in the firm of Howard & Sons, Ltd., of Stratford. Camphor has again come into prominence and sales without reserve of tablets resulted in 3s per lb having been paid. We give below the exports from Japan during August and the previous eight months then ended. Menthol is higher again and is selling freely at the advance. Opium, Turkey, is moving in very narrow limits and only a few cases remain available, which will be quite insufficient to cover the demand for strictly pharmaceutical purposes to the end of the year. The Persian variety, although less limited in supply, is fully 7s cheaper than Turkey gum but remains very firm and active. Morphia in consequence is now no longer to be obtained in export quantities and the second-hand price is about 10 per cent dearer than what is quoted nominally by the makers who are declining to take orders. The sagging tendency in the salicylic group is still in evidence although very little buying is going on. The increasing capacity of British Works for making aspirin is making itself felt and the value of this product is steadily diminishing. Shellac has rapidly recovered from the recent break and shows a further considerable advance. Acids tartaric and citric are unchanged but there is more demand for cream of tartar. Fixed oils are daily fetching more money and are talked much higher. The auctions held yesterday passed off quietly and with the exception of refined camphor Japan, above referred to, a slightly better tone in sennas and somewhat lower prices for ipecac, there is very little of interest to record.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Is easily obtainable as 23s to 24s per lb.

BARBITONE—Is higher owing to scarcity at from 92s 6d to 97s 6d, according to seller and quantity.

BENZOIC ACID—Is in short supply and moderate quantities only are obtainable at 27s 6d per lb. The market is bare of benzoate of soda from toluol.

BROMIDES—Firmer; potassium is in short supply at 7s 3d to 7s 6d per lb on spot; ammon, 5s 6d per lb; sodium, 4s 6d per lb.

CAMPHOR—English refined has been advanced by the makers to 2s 9d per lb but they are refusing orders.

CITRIC ACID—10s 5½d per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—Powder 2s 6d per lb; crystals 2s 7d per lb, paid.

CREAM OF TARTAR—Is in good demand at 180s per cwt.

SENNAS—A large proportion of offerings were bought in and subsequently dealt with privately. Pods were 3d per lb lower. Tinnevelly green bold fetched 8½d; yellowish green, 7d; medium green, 5½d to 6½d; small, 4d to 4½d; ordinary small grey, 3d to 3½d; and inferior small, 2½d, being somewhat lower.

IPECACUANHA—Lower; good bright slightly damaged to fair fetched from 7s to 8s 6d. One parcel bales, partly damaged, was limited to 9s. Fair grey Cartagena sold at lower rates from 6s 10d to 6s 11d.

CAMPHOR STATISTICS—The exports from Japan during August totalled 497,104 kin, value 497,705 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were as follows:

	1914	1915	1916
Kin	1,925,982	2,404,473	3,672,465
Yen	1,722,888	2,243,524	3,476,454

The destinations were as follows:

To	1914 Kin	1915 Kin	1916 Kin
British India	10,399	16,588	9,421
Great Britain	37,049	47,010	107,163
France	17,829	37,162	60,338
Germany	82,600	.....	.....
United States	71,562	112,516	88,838
Other Countries	7,106	22,191	10,274
	226,545	235,467	276,034

ALL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED FOR BRITISH DYES, LTD.

According to the Manchester *Guardian*, all of the capital stock of the Government-aided British Dyes (Ltd.) has now been subscribed. In a recent issue of that journal it was stated:

British Dyes (Ltd.) set out in March of last year to get £2,000,000, in £1 shares ($9,733,000 in shares of $4.87 each, and a proportionate sum from the Government added, in payment for debentures. The number of shares on which the directors went to allotment was 630,000, and only 5s. ($1.22) was paid up on each. At the end of April last the nominal capital issued had increased to £1,851,914 ($9,012,340), and at the shareholders' meeting this month it was reported to be £1,976,342 ($9,617,868.) Since then, it appears, the remaining unallotted shares of the original issue have been disposed of, and the company will have a capital of £2,000,000 when it is able to use that sum to advantage.

The Government's undertaking was to advance £1 against every similar sum in subscribed share capital up to a total of £1,000,000, and when that figure had been passed, £1 (up to a maximum of £500,000) for every £4 of further share capital subscribed, but no part of this additional advance was to be made until the whole of the first million of share capital had been called up. That period has not yet arrived, but as the Government has advanced £854,550 ($1,158,665) on April 30, the date when the accounts were last made up, it is safe to assume that the loan has since been made up to £1,000,000. The Government has received the 4 per cent due as interest on its investment, and the shareholders have had 6 per cent, which will remain the maximum as long as any part of the public loan remains in the concern.

CALIFORNIA CONCERN MAKING LUPULIN

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has received the following telegram from the E. Clemens Horst Company of San Francisco, Cal.:

"Referring to lupulin article in your November 15th issue, the American market is no longer dependent upon Germany for strictly choice lupulin. We have perfected a machine for extracting lupulin from whole hops and can now offer a drug extracted from American hops equal in quality to the best German lupulin and at a lower price per pound than price paid under normal conditions for the imported article. Please give this prominence as news item in your next issue."

Postmaster General Burleson has ordered the suspension of the rule which provides that domestic mail matter bearing on the address side adhesive seals or stickers, other than lawful postage, shall be treated as unmailable, during the period from December 1 to January 1. The suspension is granted in order to facilitate handling and delivery of mail during the Christmas holidays but postmasters are instructed to inform their patrons that such seals or stickers should not be placed on the address side of the mail.

Drug and Chemical Markets

HIGHER OCEAN FREIGHTS AFFECT PRICES

Cable Advices from London Say That Situation Is Reflected in Higher Quotations on Some Drugs—Market Is Quiet

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, December 5—The market is quiet today. Higher steamer freights are perceptibly influencing markets.

Acid acetic, sodium benzoate, menthol, attar of rose, sugar of milk, sulphur, castor oil, potassium bromide and potassium permanganate are higher.

Bergamot oil is easier. Isinglass, shellac and lycopodium are lower.

Cables are deranged causing difficulties in trading with primary markets.

OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES ARE HIGHER

Gum Advanced 50 Cents and Manufacturers Follow Suit by Putting Up Quotations on Morphine, Codeine, Etc.—Many Items Show Weakness

A slight increase in sales in the market for drugs is noted but the demand has been principally from exporters, while in chemicals trade has been rather quiet, due in part to the interruption of a holiday. Opium was advanced by leading importers 50c a pound, following a like rise in prices by domestic manufacturers of morphine and codeine salts of all varieties. The rise is based on the higher cost of the crude material as well as scant supplies. Makers are refusing to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. Further diminution of spot stocks here and at primary sources, forced up prices on mercury in flasks, leading selling agents announcing a rise of $3 per flask of 75 pounds. Potassium permanganate and magnesium carbonate, tin crystals show gains.

Smaller supplies of botanical drugs led to higher prices on berberis aquifolium and belladonna roots, Canadian balsam fir, sweet orange peel and Surinam, Tonka and Mexican vanilla beans.

Price reductions have been mostly attributed to an accumulation of stocks and a disinclination by buyers to operate. Acetphenetidin was lowered $1 a pound and a like decline on antipyrine was established. Makers of caffeine citrate announced a marked cut in prices of 25c a pound. Lycopodium was lowered 5c a pound and other minor reductions on various drugs have occurred.

Among the botanical drugs, gentian, squill and elecampane roots show price declines. American saffron flowers also were lower, due to larger stocks. Para copaiba and tolu balsams show price losses under liberal offerings.

Oxalic acid has been lowered. Second hands cut values of salicylic acid and salol due to larger productions and a light demand. Amyl acetate shows a noteworthy decline.

Oils of bay and sweet West Indian orange were lowered about 15c a pound owing to larger importations. Sumatra and Siam benzoin gum prices are lower under larger stocks and small buying orders.

Among the seeds colchicum scored a rise in value, followed by fractional gains in quotations covering mustard and cumin varieties while coriander remains practically out of stock.

The issuing of permits for the exportation of castor oil is reported to have been resumed by the French Government.

Acid, Oxalic—Recent larger importations are having a depressing influence on prices, which suffered a further reduction. Dealers and importers are offering spot supplies more freely at 51c@55c a pound.

Acid, Salicylic—Increased offerings of supplies by second hands, influenced a further drop in prices. Offerings embraced liberal supplies at $1@$1.20 a pound.

Acetphenetidin—A further increase in offerings stimulated by larger stocks and a moderate demand, resulted in a downward trend of the market. Handlers lowered quotations $1 to $35@$36 a pound, but no perceptible increase in sales was apparent.

Amyl Acetate—Larger stocks and increased offerings influenced a downward trend of the spot market. Dealers reduced quotations 15c to $4.50 a pound, while some holders continue to name from $4.55@$4.80 a pound.

Antipyrine—Larger production and more liberal offerings had a weakening influence on prices which suffered a decline. Sellers are offering spot lots at lower figures, ranging from $17@$18 a pound for bulk supplies, showing a decline of $1 a pound.

Balsam Copaiba—Larger arrivals of supplies of Para copaiba and little buying interest, led to a weaker and lower market for spot lots. Importers are quoting a reduction in values to 48c@49c a pound.

Balsam Fir—A stronger primary market and further large inroads in spot stocks of Canadian tended to force up values. Parcels of Canadian fir are being offered sparingly at $5.50@$6.45 a gallon.

Balsam Tolu—Lack of buying orders and anxiety by holders of spot supplies to market their stocks, influenced a weak and lower market, showing a decline in spot values of 2c a pound. Offerings embraced fair lines at 35c@37c a pound.

Belladonna Root—A further advance in markets abroad resulted in a stronger trend of values here. Holders are naming $5.05@$5.10 a pound, while in some quarters offerings have been withdrawn by holders, who are looking for higher prices in the near future.

Benzoin Gum—An increase in spot stocks and easier primary markets abroad, influenced a weaker and easier market for Sumatra supplies here. Importers lowered quotations to 32c@90c a pound. Siam gum is also being offered at lower prices, ranging from $1.35@$1.70 a pound.

Berberis Aquifolium—A scarcity of spot stocks and a fairly good demand, created a stronger sentiment among local holders. Dealers advanced prices on aquifolium supplies to 11c@12c a pound.

Caffeine Citrate—Manufacturers announced a noteworthy reduction in prices on supplies in bulk. The cut was attributed to more aggressive selling competition by second hands. The keener competition is being chiefly stimulated by a lack of demand and larger stocks.

Camphor—The demand for Japanese is more active and some large lots have changed hands on about the basis of 85c@86c a pound for 2½-pound slabs. There continues an absence of offerings from Japan, involving supplies for shipment to June 1, and shippers there are quoting June and July shipment at a price parity to 83c a pound, in bond. Recent sales comprised large invoices for prompt and nearby delivery on the basis of 85c a pound for 2½-pound slabs.

Cantharides—Continued active selling competition had a further weakening influence on values, which suffered an additional decline. Spot lots of Russian whole flies are being freely offered at lower figures, ranging from $3.90@$4 a pound.

Codeine—Owing to the higher price of the crude material, manufacturers announced a gain in quotations of 50c an ounce. Quotations are now posted on the bulk basis of $9.90 an ounce for alkaloid in one-ounce vials, covering lots of ten ounces, one delivery. Supplies in bulk, of sulphate, are now held at $8.25 an ounce. Makers are refusing to book orders or contracts covering supplies for forward delivery.

Cod Liver Oil—Owing to further resales of spot lots, prices suffered a slight reduction. In some quarters Norwegian oil is being offered as low as $115 a barrel, but the general asking price is $120@$125 a barrel as to brand. Continued competition among sellers of Newfoundland oil resulted in sales at lower values down to $72 a barrel, a decline of $3 a barrel compared with recent sales.

Colchicum Seed—Higher primary markets and meager spot stocks resulted in an upward trend and advanced market values. Importers are firmer and are quoting

higher prices on spot supplies, ranging from $1.65 to $1.70 a pound.

Elecampane Root—A slow demand and larger offerings at price concessions for spot lots influenced lower market values. Handlers are offering parcels at reduced quotations, ranging from 9½c@10c a pound.

Gentian Root—Larger spot stocks and a lack of demand, coupled with selling competition, has had a depressing influence on values. Offerings are lower at 13½c@14c a pound. According to advices from abroad, new crop of French gentian root is being traded in abroad.

Haarlem Oil—A stronger tone pervades the market for spot lots, due to recent small arrivals from Holland. Several leading importers have advanced their quotations to $3 per gross. The general quotation closed at $2.90@$3.25 per gross as to brand.

Lycopodium—Larger supplies and a general indifference by buyers to extend their purchases, led to increased dullness and lower market prices on spot stocks. Handlers lowered offerings to $1.15@$1.20 a pound.

Magnesium Carbonate—A further increase in sales and a corresponding reduction of supplies influenced a stronger sentiment among holders. Offerings are moderate at 11c, while most dealers are quoting from 11½c@13c a pound.

Morphine—The strong market for opium influenced a decided rise in values, which resulted in an announcement by domestic makers of a rise of 50c an ounce. Spot lots are being held on the new basis of $7 an ounce for alkaloid in 5-ounce tins, covering lots of 25 ounces. Makers still refuse to book orders on contracts covering supplies for forward delivery.

Oil of Bay—Slow inquiries and some anxiety by dealers to market supplies at price concessions, led to a weak and lower market. Spot lots are being offered at $2.35@$2.45 a pound.

Oil of Bergamot—Prices are decidedly firmer showing a marked gain owing to a pronounced scarcity of supplies, which resulted in limited offerings. Holders of spot lots advanced quotations to $5.70@$6 a pound.

Oil of Orange—Increased importations of West Indian sweet oil, which resulted in some pressure selling by importers, led to a lower range of values. Offerings are liberal at reduced figures, ranging from $2.35@$2.50 a pound, showing a decline under recent sales of 15c a pound. Supplies of Italian sweet oil were lowered to $2.85@$3 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Wood—Prices closed stronger and higher owing to scant spot stocks and a fair inquiry. Handlers are quoting $1.40@$1.60 a pound.

Opium—Quotations were advanced 50c a pound by leading importers. The demand from domestic buyers continues slow, but this is being partially offset by steady inquiries from exporters. Supplies of Turkish druggists in cases are now held at $12.50 while granular and powdered are quoted at $13.50 a pound. The close was firm, due to spot stocks gradually decreasing, owing to steady fairly large withdrawals of supplies for export. The Government of the Dutch Indies has arranged that with effect from January 1, 1917, the quantity of opium required for consumption in the Dutch Indies shall be sold direct to that Government subject to stipulated subsidiary conditions. The agreement will remain in force for five years and a fixed price will be paid for each chest.

Orange Peel—Prices closed higher on sweet orange peel based on scant spot stocks and a better inquiry. Dealers raised quotations to 7c@8c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—A further shrinkage of supplies and a steady inquiry, influenced a stronger trend of prices, which resulted in an advance. Handlers are now quoting from $2.75@$3 a pound.

Quicksilver—Early in the week a leading selling agency announced a reduction in supplies in flasks containing 75 pounds, covering $3 to $77 a flask. This was followed by a recovery of the loss, in sympathy with advices from London noting a gain in values of one pound sterling. Prices closed strong here, and selling agents are quoting $80 a flask of 75 pounds. The spot supply according to reports is rather light, while the demand has increased. Prices show a net gain for the week of $2 a flask.

Salol—The market for second-hand supplies is easier, owing to a material increase in offerings at price concessions. Spot lots could have been purchased at $2.40 and slightly below, while the general quotation ranges from $2.40@$2.50 a pound. Parcels for export were reported offered at still lower figures.

Saffron—The market closed easier for American flowers, as a result of a light demand and selling competition among dealers. In most quarters offerings were liberal at lower values, ranging from 85c@90c a pound for spot lots.

Squill Root—The spot market weakened under liberal offerings at concessions in prices and a slow demand. Dealers lowered quotations 3c to 11c@12½c a pound.

Tin Crystals—Makers announced an advance in quotations to 30½c a pound for supplies in barrels. The rise was solely based on the higher market for tin.

Tonka Beans—Smaller spot supplies of Surinam and firmer primary markets, resulted in a rise in prices of about 5c a pound. Importers advanced spot quotations to 65c@67c a pound.

Vanilla Beans—A noteworthy advance in values of Mexican supplies at primary markets was followed by a marked gain in prices here on spot lots. Importers advanced quotations on whole beans to $4.75@$6.45 and cuts to $4@$4.25 a pound.

BRISK DEMAND FOR BLOOD ROOT

Several weeks ago blood root began to advance and in a short time had almost doubled in value. Dealers attribute this to a neglected harvest and an unusual demand, and predict prices of from 40 to 50 per cent in excess of those now in effect (10 cents a pound) if the demand continues for even a small part of the season. A shortage in stocks of blood root is unusual as this article is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the eastern half of the United States, but the supply at present appears to be inadequate according to the drug merchants.

One prominent dealer said that the scarcity of blood root was due to the neglect of the herb collectors to gather the root in quantity, as the prices at which this article was held last summer were so low as to be unprofitable to the collector. The root is collected in July and August and then dried, in which process there is a loss of about 50 per cent in weight. Just prior to and during the harvest the root was quoted at 6c and 6½c a pound in the local market and it was said that as low as 5c a pound could have been done. Even at these prices, continued the dealer, there was very little business done and handlers were not anxious to stock up, nor was there any incentive for first handlers to assume the burden. In the last few weeks a brisk demand has set in and many dealers set about to replenish their stock only to find that primary market sources had very little to offer.

Blood root is used extensively in cough mixtures, specially in chronic bronchitis, and the season for its use is near at hand. This year the demand has developed a little earlier and in greater proportion than was expected. A dealer that has made a specialty of handling American grown botanicals said that the demand for all domestic drugs was increasing and that blood root was merely following the popular trend.

CHICAGO DRUG SHOW THIS WEEK

CHICAGO, ILL., December 4—The event of this week in Chicago is the opening of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Exposition at the Coliseum. The opening was at 8 o'clock and during the evening thousands of people visited the various booths, where exhibitors had attractive displays and handed out souvenirs. The exhibits installed number about 100, with several more to come. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the members of which compose all of the committees in charge of the different arrangements and features.

Heavy Chemical Markets

ACTIVITY IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

Spirited Business During the Past Fortnight Reached Crest the Middle of Last Week—Buying Lull Followed But All Prices Remain Firm

Chemicals have passed through quite a period of spirited business gaining in volume each week and reaching the crest of the movement at the middle of last week. In the recession which followed, prices, as was to be expected, sagged just a little but not enough to cause a downward revision in values. On the contrary, upward tendencies are still in evidence, as fundamentally the market is in a very strong position and not to be affected by a temporary buying lull. Spot stocks were a bit freer, and while there was a little hesitancy to buy at the ruling prices any concessions were immediately accepted.

Acids continue to show strength. Acetic maintained the recent advances and muriatic, nitric and sulphuric were firm. In second hands, the heavy alkalies, bleach, soda ash, and caustic soda, were quoted at practically the same figures as obtained the week before, with slight fluctuations from day to day. Manufacturers of these products, except in rare instances, are not quoting for new business over 1917. In most cases whatever stocks might accumulate over and above contract business is to be held in reserve for the possible needs of old customers. It is said that a certain element in the trade, to circumvent this attitude of the producers, is buying up, wholly or in part, the contract of a consumer, paying the profits in cash and assuming all liabilities. Copper sulphate is scarce on spot in some grades and with other copper salts will follow the market on the metal. There is no indication of a relief in the stringency in sal ammoniac supplies. Potassium muriate continues scarce and high, some holders having again advanced their prices, and is having its effect on all potassium salts depending upon this product as a base. Spot supplies of sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture are scarce and prices were again advanced. This tendency to firmness is affecting nearly all the chemicals and any deviation during the week is held by the trade to be of a temporary nature. Fluctuation and conditions of some of the chemicals during the week follow:

Acid Acetic—Spot supplies of acetic acid are scarce but conditions were a little easier and no further advance in price was noted. The 28 per cent was held at 5c@5½c; the 56% at 10c@10½c; the 70% at 11c@11½c; the 80% at 13c@13½c and the glacial at 34c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—The market for muriatic was reported good and transactions were on large scale for spot and future business. Inside quotations for quantity were given as 1⅜c for the 18 degree, 1½c for the 20 degree and 2⅛c for the 22 degree.

Acid Nitric—The outlook for nitric acid was said to be favorable for continued business and spot quotations ranged from 5c for the 36 degree to 6½c for the 42 degree. Concessions were obtainable on future deliveries.

Acid Sulphuric—Some dealers advanced their prices on the different grades of sulphuric acid, but 66 degree brimstone acid was again quoted at $26@$28 a ton and the 60 degree at $18 a ton. For the pyrite acid, 66 degree, $22 a ton and up was asked and $14@$15 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alum—There were no changes from last week's revision of alum prices. The aluminum sulphate was in fair demand and was quoted at 2½c and 3½c for the low grades and 4c@4½c a pound for the high grades. Ammonium alum was held at 4c a pound for the lump, 4⅛c for the ground and up to 5c a pound for the powdered. Chrome alum ranged around 25c a pound and potassium alum from 6½c to 7c a pound, according to the description.

Bleaching Powder—Second hand quotations for bleach in domestic drums were firm at 4⅝c a pound, while in export drums 6½c a pound was asked. Large amounts were absorbed during the week and very little spot remained. Manufacturers in some instances were quoting 5½c a pound on futures, but in most cases neither spot nor contract prices were quoted.

Calcium Acetate—Quotations on calcium acetate were continued at $3.50@$3.55 per hundred, depending upon point of delivery. This product has been firm at these figures for some time and there seems little likelihood at the present of a change either way.

Calcium Chloride—A scarcity of spot supplies in the hands of producers is holding values of calcium chloride firm. Dealers in a position to offer on spot are quoting the solid at $25@$30 a ton and the granulated at $35@$40 a ton. Contract deliveries are being made at $14.85 a ton for the solid and $18.85 a ton for the granulated f.o.b. New York.

Copper Sulphate—Prices for blue vitriol varied according to makes and while the demand was not overly large for the week, prices were firm on account of the high cost of the metal. For 98-99 per cent large crystals quotations ranged from 13c to 14c a pound. For the 92-95 per cent small crystal, 10½c@11c a pound was asked, and for 90-92 per cent 10¼c@10½c was quoted, but mostly for forward deliveries.

Potassium Bichromate—With only limited stocks of potassium bichromate, prices are holding firm though the demand is not large. Prices asked were around 40c@41c a pound for spot.

Potash, Caustic—A little inquiry developed for the caustic during the week but stocks were low and prices high. Holders of 70-75 per cent asked 72c@73c a pound, while 88-92 per cent ranged from 87c to 90c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Business was fair in the yellow prussiate and sales were reported at 95c a pound. The red prussiate ranged from $2.60 to $3 a pound according to seller with offers as to quantity rather limited.

Potassium Muriate—The low quotation on potassium muriate was around $450 a ton but very little was to be had at that price. As high as $475 and even $500 a ton was asked in some quarters.

Saltpeter—The high cost of potassium muriate was reflected in the firm quotations of saltpeter of 32c a pound for the granulated, 32½c for the powdered and 33c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—There was practically no change in the soda ash situation. Manufacturers are not quoting on spot to any extent and all acceptances for 1917 business are conditional, as the output of most plants is sold. Second hand quotations were $3.10 per hundred pounds for the light 58 per cent for December shipment, and $3@$3.05 for the next month.

Soda, Caustic—Spot quotations in second hands were not advanced and offers were again had at 4⅝c a pound, for the 76 per cent fused. Very little business was to be had with manufacturers for 1917 and quotations were not firm, though in some instances 3½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent, was quoted.

Sodium Bichromate—Considerable business was reported in sodium bichromate and while 21c was quoted in some quarters, 22c@23c a pound was usually asked.

Sodium Cyanide—The sodium cyanide mixture was in greater demand during the week and prices were up to 90c @92c a pound with very little offered. Sodium cyanide sales were reported at 87c a pound.

Sodium Prussiate—The quotations of the week before were again in effect last week. In some hands 38c was quoted with a tendency to shade ½c a pound on quantity. An atmospheric nitrogen product was firmly held at 42½c a pound.

BARRETT CO. DECLARES EXTRA DIVIDEND

The Barrett Company has declared an extra cash dividend of 10% on the common stock, payable in January to holders of record December 20.

The regular quarterly dividends of 1¾% on the common and preferred stocks were also declared. The common dividend is payable January 2 to holders of record December 20 and the preferred is payable January 15 to holders of record January 5.

The directors also granted to common stockholders of record December 20 the right to subscribe, at par, to new stock to the extent of 10% of their holdings.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

NATURAL DYES NOT IN SUCH DEMAND

Compared With a Year Ago Trade Is Less Active—Good Trade in Coal-Tar Colors—Makers of Intermediates Selling More on Spot

Seasonable demands for dyestuffs are not distributed over the list of natural dyeing materials with the profuseness that their last year's prominence forecasted. Among some dealers there is the opinion that the natural dyestuffs have served their purpose, and that with the exception of several products that have been in use more or less all the time, the consumers will depend upon the artificial dyes to bear the burden of their needs. Others assert that the demand for the natural dyes will come in time and point to the fact that inquiries are gradually becoming more numerous and embrace the greater proportion of available products. Last year, before the season had advanced far beyond this date, the demand was much greater and a scarcity in supplies was already noticeable though it was not until after the first of the year that prices had attained their maximum.

The demand for coal-tar dyestuffs was also good, but the bulk of the business by far continues to be done on contract. Some of the makers of intermediates, however, have confined their energies to the sale of spot goods almost to the exclusion of long term deliveries. Manufacturers are beginning to combat the impression that is being spread by sellers of colored goods that American made dyes are not as fast as foreign made dyes, and that therefore goods dyed with the former cannot be guaranteed. Producers assert that this is a perversion of facts. They say that the American products are equal to the foreign in every respect, and that fastness, even when applied to foreign dyes, was a relative term and that the domestic colors now being made are fast to the same degree as were the same colors of European manufacture.

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Albumens—Egg albumen was quoted at 75c@80c a pound for spot, 70c@72c for nearby shipment and 63c a pound for spring shipment. Blood albumens ranged from 30c for the low grade domestic to 40c@42c for imported.

Cutch—The demand for cutch was quiet, and prices ranged from 9c@11c a pound for boxes, while mangrove extract was quoted at 6c@7c a pound.

Gambier—Prices on gambier are firm at 11c a pound on spot for the common and 10c on shipment. Spot stocks are scarce but the demand has quieted down some and the situation, on account of difficulty in obtaining shipments, is therefore not as acute as might be.

Indigo—Moderate demands for high grade indigo were had during the week but the general movement was slow. Odd lots in small quantity were offered at cut values but large dealers and importers continued the quotations that have been in effect for some time. The range was from $1.05 a pound for Madras to $3.25@$3.75 a pound for Bengal.

Mangrove Bark—Offers were had for both the South American and the African mangrove bark and prices, roughly estimated, equalled about $1.10 per tannin unit. The South American product ranged from $28 a ton up while the African was held at $52 a ton and up for spot.

Logwood—There was a fair inquiry for the logs and good quality Hayti commanded around $30 a ton and the Jamaica up to $40 a ton, notwithstanding numerous offers of other wood at about half these prices. Local representatives of Mexican interests say that Campeche is held at $40 a ton in the primary market and that European dealers are large buyers at that price. Standard grades of the extract were obtainable at the inside figures of 31c a pound for the solid and 15c for the 51 degree liquid. Hematine paste was quoted at 20c a pound and in some instances 1c or 2c a pound less could have been done. The crystals ranged from 34c to 38c a pound according to quality.

Sumac—The freight situation is somewhat of a hindrance to the regularity of the foreign sumac supply and the spot market continues low in stocks. Prices quoted were $80 a ton while for shipment $75 a ton was asked. The domestic product was high in sympathy and brought $48@$50 a ton. The extract ranged from 6c to 12c a pound, according to grades.

COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS

Aniline Oil and Salts—The call for aniline oil is large but competition is keen and values for the present show no signs of strengthening. It is rumored that one large manufacturer is to retire from the market soon after the first of the year and engage more extensively in the manufacture of other coal-tar products, making only enough aniline oil for his own use. Sales were again reported at 21c@22c a pound and offers were quite free at 24c a pound. The salts are also easy ranging from 30c@33c a pound.

Acid Sulphanilic—Several manufacturers are quoting on sulphanilic acid with offers of spot deliveries at 45c a pound. On contract 40c a pound is quoted.

Acid Naphthionic—Offers of naphthionic acid were had at $2.20 a pound spot for the white.

Aniline for Red—There are makers who are in a position to make fairly prompt deliveries of aniline for red and are quoting $1.00 a pound.

Benzaldehyde—The demand for benzaldehyde is good and very little spot stock is said to be available. Prices asked are around $7 a pound. Manufacturers are holding their spot for possible inquiries for immediate supplies on new contract business, in which case the price for spot and contract is the same, $5 a pound.

Benzol—Prices for benzol, pure, seem steady at the new basis of 55c a pound as the minimum for extraordinarily large quantities. In cars the range is from 58c to 60c a pound. A scarcity of the 90 per cent commercial is holding the price up to 65c a pound for spot while on contract for 1917 the price given was 50c@55c a pound according to quantity.

Benzidine—Inquiries for benzidine base and sulphate were fairly numerous and prices were holding firm at $1.90@$2 a pound for spot for the base. On contract quotations were continued by some makers at $1.90 a pound with spot at the same prices for the parties contracting.

Dimethylaniline—Makers were asking 60c@65c a pound for spot while outside quotations were given at 58c a pound. Contract prices range up to 60c a pound, according to quantity and terms of delivery.

Dinitrotoluol—Spot deliveries of dinitrotoluol were obtainable at 60c a pound from some of the makers, and ranged from that up to 75c a pound.

Dinitrophenol—Sales of dinitrophenol were reported at 85c a pound on spot and contracts were quoted at 80c which was shaded in some instances on quantity.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—Very little dinitrochlorbenzol was available on spot and some makers were quoting only to prospective contractors. The price then quoted is said to be 55c a pound.

Nitrotoluol—With orders for nitrotoluol on contract at 60c a pound, spot was to be had at the same price. For the ortho $1.50 was quoted and for the para $1.70 a pound under the same terms as for the nitrotoluol.

Paranitraniline—The demand for paranitraniline is keeping the spot market strong and prices were firm at $1.75 a pound. On contract $1.30@$1.35 a pound was asked.

Paranitroacetanilid—The quotations on paranitroacetanilid were again given as $1 a pound for spot or nearby deliveries.

Resorcin—Offers of resorcin, U.S.P. quality, were had at $25 a pound on spot, and the technical was quoted at $9 a pound.

Toulidine—Immediate deliveries of toluidine were available at $1@$1.20 a pound according to quantity and seller. Little of the ortho or para was to be had on spot and contracts were quoted at $2 and $2.25 a pound respectively.

Toluol—As low as $2 a pound could have been done for toluol on spot but prices generally quoted were $2.25@$2.50 a pound according to the amount involved. Quantity also governed the contract prices which ranged from $1.60 to $2 a pound, with the former done only on very large and long term orders.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.52½ —	.55
Acetone	lb.	.22½ —	.23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	35.00 —	36.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	— —	1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40 —	.55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68 —	2.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70 —	2.72
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.72 —	2.74
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90 —	.95
97 p.c.	gal.	.95 —	1.00
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64 —	.65
188 proof	gal.	.65 —	.67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65 —	.70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28 —	.29
Sweet	lb.	.25 —	.30
Meal	lb.	.28 —	.30
Aloin	lb.	.80 —	.85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95 —	1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62 —	1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27 —	.32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00 —	15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00 —	22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63 —	.88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20 —	5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15 —	1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00 —	1.01
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.09½ —	.10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28 —	.32
Fluoride	lb.	.47 —	.52
Hypophosphite	lb.	— —	1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15 —	4.20
Molybdate	lb.	— —	5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19 —	.19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28 —	.30
Gran.	lb.	.28 —	.30
Oxalate	lb.	.85 —	.95
Persulphate	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55 —	.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25 —	3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50 —	4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15 —	.17
Needle powder	lb.	.15 —	.16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48 —	.48½
Crimson	lb.	.72 —	.75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00 —	18.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08 —	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.12 —	.15
Argols	lb.	.16 —	.18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65 —	.69
White	lb.	.07 —	.07¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00 —	56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00 —	52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22 —	.23
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15 —	.25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	— —	.20
Chlorate	lb.	— —	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70 —	1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85 —	3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	— —	.22
Wood bbls.	gal.	— —	.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60 —	.64
90 per cent	gal.	.61 —	.64
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65 —	2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80 —	1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	— —	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	— —	3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	— —	3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40 —	3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80 —	2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90 —	3.00
Subiodide	lb.	— —	5.25
Tannate	lb.	— —	3.50
Valerate	lb.	— —	5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08 —	.08¾
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½ —	.06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07 —	.09
Bromine, bulk, technical		— —	1.40
U. S. P.		— —	1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05 —	.06
Imported	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	— —	4.25
Iodide	lb.	— —	5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	— —	1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50 —	12.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70 —	12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00 —	7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50 —	17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80 —	18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70 —	1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76 —	.78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30 —	.35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42 —	1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	— —	.80½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	— —	.81½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	— —	.83½
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	— —	.83½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	— —	.81
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.85 —	.86
Monobromated	lb.	2.80 —	2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10 —	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30 —	1.40
Russian	lb.	3.90 —	4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.05 —	4.15
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06 —	.07
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.07 —	.08
Castoreum	lb.	— —	—
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60 —	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½ —	.05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾ —	.04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½ —	1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05½ —	.06
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06 —	.07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15 —	.25
Chloroform	lb.	.55 —	.60
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25 —	6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	— —	.59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	— —	.35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	— —	.23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	— —	.15
Cinnabar	lb.	— —	—
Civet	oz.	2.00 —	2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41 —	.45
Oleate	oz.	.81 —	.94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25 —	4.30
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	— —	1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38 —	.40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43 —	.45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	— —	9.90
Ounces	oz.	— —	9.90
Eighths	oz.	— —	10.10
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	— —	7.85
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	— —	8.25
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31 —	.32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37 —	.42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20 —	.21
Powdered	lb.	.24 —	.28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60 —	.64
Spanish Apples	lb.	— —	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55 —	.60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	— —	1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79 —	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.70 —	10.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	— —	.40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	— —	.40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.00 —	2.20
Creosote carbonate	lb.	— —	—
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35 —	1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26 —	.27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65 —	.69
Small	lb.	.53 —	.54
French	lb.	.26 —	.27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12 —	.13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08 —	.09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65 —	3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55 —	2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22 —	.23
Reeds	lb.	.75 —	.80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70 —	3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	— —	1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68 —	.70
Spanish	lb.	.69 —	.70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15 —	.20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22 —	.27
Washed	lb.	.18 —	.26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90 —	1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½ —	.11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80 —	1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25 —	1.35
Gold	lb.	— —	—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45 —	2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.52½ —	.53
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.53½ —	.54
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.50 —	.52
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.39 —	.40
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.36 —	.37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65 —	1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40 —	3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90 —	2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	— —	—
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00 —	15.90
Carbonate	lb.	— —	—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55 —	1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15 —	1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18 —	.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.90 —	3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65 —	.70
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48 —	.50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14 —	.15
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50 —	18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00 —	2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00 —	17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25 —	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	— —	5.00
Crystals	lb.	— —	5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55 —	1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17 —	.22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18 —	.22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75 —	.80
Russian	lb.	4.75 —	5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75 —	1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02 —	.03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.10 —	.12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35 —	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52 —	.55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45 —	.50
Chloride	lb.	.55 —	.60
Iodide	lb.	3.75 —	4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30 —	.50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00 —	8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02 —	1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00 —	4.50
London Purple	lb.	— —	—
Lupulin	lb.	1.00 —	1.30
Lycopodium	lb.	1.15 —	1.20
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21 —	.23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45 —	4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 —	1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70 —	.80
Salicylate	lb.	— —	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.62 —	1.65
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	1.75 —	2.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	— —	4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70 —	.75
Sulphate	lb.	.45 —	.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60 —	1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	— —	—
Small flake	lb.	.90 —	.95
Sorts	lb.	.40 —	.41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20 —	3.25
Recryst	lb.	4.95 —	5.10
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00 —	82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— —	1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	— —	4.10
Red	lb.	— —	4.10
Yellow	lb.	— —	4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	— —	.60
Powdered	lb.	— —	.62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	— —	.63
50 p.c.	lb.	— —	.86
Calomel, American	lb.	— —	1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb.	— —	1.34
Powder	lb.	— —	1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	— —	1.57
Powder	lb.	— —	1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	— —	1.67
Powder	lb.	— —	1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00 —	15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12 —	.14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.21	— .22½
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.05
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz		—	— 7.25
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	— 7.30
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz	oz.	—	— 7.95
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—14.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—12.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—12.55
Granular	lb.	—	—13.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—13.50
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.27	— .28
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Biperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13½
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.58	— .59
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
R-sorcin crystals	lb.	35.00	—36.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .35
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.25
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Second hands	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.46½	— .48½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Iodide	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	— .31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	— .14¾
Oxide	lb.	.50	— .52
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.55	— .60
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.19	— .20
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	— .14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.51	— .55
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	5.50	— 6.40
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.35	— 2.55
Bergamot	lb.	5.70	— 6.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.62	— .69
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .95
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .47
Java	lb.	.80	— .84
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.17	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.23	— 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.55	—10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .64
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	7.70	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Hemlock	lb.	.55	— .57
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	—	— —
Wood	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Twice rect.	lb.	—	— —
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.00	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00	—22.75
Artificial	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— —
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	—1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.85	— 3.00

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	11.50	—14.20
Synthetic	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.00	—10.10
West Indian	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.48	— .49
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 5.50
Oregon	gal.	.80	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .37

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08½	— .10
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27	— .34
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.09½	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.55	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.05	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04½	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Borage	lb.	.92	— .00
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .59
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23	— .27
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .15
Elder	lb.	.20	— .23
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	.85	— .95
Valencia	lb.	11.40	—11.45
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05⅝	— .05¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .55
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.10½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb	Nominal.	
Grinding	lb.	Nominal.	
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	— .27
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	— .12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

conite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.75	— .79
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Arnica	lb.	.51	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.11	— .12
Beth	lb.	.19	— .25
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .36
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .66
Elecampane	lb.	.09½	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb	.13½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.10	— 5.20
Powdered	lb.	5.45	— 5.50
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Helleborne, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .35½
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12½	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	— .35
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.14	— .14½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.19	— .21
Cuts	lb.	.41	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.13	— .14
Senega, Northern	lb.	.65	— .68
Southern	lb.	.65	— .68
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Striped	lb.	.31	— .32
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09½	— .10
Squill	lb.	.11	— .12½
Stillingia	lb.	.05¼	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, ,Belgian	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.28½	— .30½
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.22	— .23
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.47	— .50
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .75
Celery	lb.	.18½	— .19
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .16
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .20½
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.13½	— .14
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13	— .13¼
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .36
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.37	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.32	— .34
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.16	— .16½
White	lb.	.32	— .33½
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.38	— .39
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.21	— .22
Siftings	lb.	.19½	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.55	— 9.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .49
Yellow crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.34	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16	— .16½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10½
70 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Glacial	lb.	—	— .34
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.25	— .26
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02½	— .03½
High Grade	lb.	.04	— .04½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 4.25
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04¾	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate	lb.	.11	— .14¼
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.12¾	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .42
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.67	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .70
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.22	— .24
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 5.00
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.87	— .90
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.38	— .42½
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals..lb.		—	
60 p. c. .....per 100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York .....ton		—	29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore .....ton		—	30.50
Sulphuric Acid		—	
60 deg. .....lb.	.03¼	—	.01
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.	.01¾	—	.02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Acid Metanilic	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, white ....lb.	—	—	2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic	—	—	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..	—	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic .....lb.	.60	—	1.00
p-Amidophenol .....lb.	6.00	—	7.50
Aniline Oil .....lb.	.24	—	.28
Aniline Salts .....lb.	.32	—	.35
Aniline for red	—	—	1.05
Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....lb.	.10	—	.12
Anthraquinone	—	—	—
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	5.00	—	7.00
Benzol, C. P. .....gal.	.55	—	.60
Benzol, Com. .....gal.	.60	—	.65
Benzidine .....lb.	1.90	—	2.25
Benzidine Sulphate .....lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Benzylchloride .....lb.	—	—	3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract .....lb.	—	—	.31
Cumidine	—	—	—
Diamidophenol .....lb.	—	—	15.00
o—Dianisidine	—	—	—
Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	.35	—	.40
Diethylaniline .....lb.	—	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline .....lb.	.60	—	.65
m—Dinitrobenzene .....lb.	.80	—	1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene .....lb.	.55	—	.65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	—	1.00
Dinitrotoluol .....lb.	.60	—	.90
Dinitrophenol .....lb.	.80	—	.90
Diphenylamine .....lb.	.90	—	1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	—	—	—
Induline .....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	—	—	—
Naphthalene .....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Naphthalenediamine	—	—	—
a—Naphthol	—	—	—
b—Naphthol .....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
a—Naphthylamine .....lb.	—	—	1.25
b—Naphthylamine	—	—	—
p-Nitraniline .....lb.	1.30	—	1.80
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.18	—	.20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol .....lb.	.50	—	.55
Nitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	—	.65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	—	1.00
Nitronaphthol	—	—	—
Nitrotoluol .....lb.	.65	—	.75
o-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	—	1.50
p-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	—	1.70
m-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	1.05	—	1.75
p-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Phthalic Anhydride	—	—	—
Pseudo-Cumol .....lb.	—	—	—
Resorcinol .....lb.	25.00	—	28.00
Technical .....lb.	—	—	9.00
Toluidine .....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
o—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.45	—	1.65
p—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.70	—	1.90
Toluol, pure .....gal.	2.25	—	2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c. ..gal.	1.75	—	2.00
m—Toluylenediamine	—	—	—
p-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	3.50	—	5.00
Xylene, pure .....gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Xylene, Com.	—	—	—
Xylidine .....lb.	.75	—	.85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Acid Green .....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Acid Orange .....lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Acid Red .....lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Acid Scarlet .....lb.	3.50	—	4.25
Acid Yellow .....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Aurine .....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Azo Yellow .....lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Basic Green	—	—	11.00
Bismarck Brown .....lb.	—	—	2.00
Chrysamine Yellow .....lb.	—	—	2.50
Congo Red .....lb.	—	—	2.50
Chrysoidine .....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Direct Black .....lb.	—	—	2.50
Direct Blue .....lb.	—	—	2.50
Direct Brown .....lb.	—	—	2.75
Direct Fast Red .....lb.	—	—	2.50
Direct Violet .....lb.	—	—	2.75
Indigo, 20% paste (German) lb.	—	—	1.50
Malachite Green .....lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Eosine .....lb.	10.50	—	12.00
Metanil Yellow .....lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Medium Green	—	—	—
Methylene Blue .....lb.	6.50	—	14.00
Methyl Violet .....lb.	7.50	—	10.00
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol .....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Nigrosine, Water Sol .....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Nigrosine, fat soluble .....lb.	—	—	1.75
Scarlet 2 R .....lb.	—	—	4.00
Soluble Blue .....lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Sulphur Black .....lb.	.75	—	1.25
Sulphur Blue .....lb.	4.00	—	4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut.....lb.	—	—	.50

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine .....lb.	.32	—	.35
Seed .....lb.	.14	—	.17
Carmine No. 40 .....lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal .....lb.	.62	—	.65
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal .....lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Oudes .....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Guatemala .....lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Kurpahs .....lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Madras .....lb.	1.05	—	1.25
Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.25	—	.30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo .....lb.	.63	—	.65
Chinese .....lb.	.20	—	.23
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning lb.	—	—	—
Sumac, see tanning .....lb.	—	—	—
Turmeric, Madras .....lb	.10½	—	.11½
Aleppey .....lb.	.09	—	.10
Pubna .....lb.	—	—	—
China .....lb.	.08	—	.09

DYEWOODS

Barwood .....lb.	—	—	—
Camwood, chips .....lb.	.17	—	.20
Fustic, sticks, ...ton	18.00	—	20.00
Chips .....lb.	.04	—	.05
Hypernic, chips .....lb.	.10	—	.12
Logwood, sticks .....ton	18.00	—	40.00
Chips .....lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips .....lb.	.15	—	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....lb.	.20	—	.25
Concentrated .....lb.	.30	—	.35
Barberry, French .....lb.	.35	—	.38
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes .....lb.	.09	—	.11
Liquid .....lb.	.07	—	.09
Tablet .....lb.	.10	—	.12
Cudbear, French .....lb.	—	—	—
English .....lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated .....lb.	—	—	—
Flavine .....lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic .....lb.	.18	—	.19
Gall .....lb.	—	—	—
Hematine .....lb.	.20	—	.22
Crystals .....lb.	.34	—	.38
Logwood, solid .....lb.	.33	—	.35
51 deg. Twaddle .....lb.	.15	—	.17
Contract .....lb.	—	—	—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered .....lb.	—	—	.30
Paste .....lb.	—	—	.15
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron .....lb.	.09	—	.10
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg .....lb.	.75	—	.80
Blood, imported .....lb.	—	—	—
Domestic .....lb.	—	—	—
Prussian blue .....lb.	—	—	—
Soluble .....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Turkey Red Oil .....lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....lb.	.22	—	.28

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla .....ton	140.00	—	150.00
Divi-Divi .....ton	52.00	—	55.00
Hemlock Bark .....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c. ..ton	52.00	—	54.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A. .....ton	28.00	—	38.00
Myrobalans .....ton	58.00	—	62.00
Oak Bark .....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground .....ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1 .....ton	—	—	50.00
No. 2 .....ton	—	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27% tan .....ton	75.00	—	80.00
Virginia, 20% tan .....ton	—	—	48.00
Valonia Cups .....ton	—	—	—
Valonia Beard .....ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark .....ton	57.00	—	58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls. .....lb.	.02¼	—	.02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls ..lb.	.02½	—	.03
Crystals, ordinary .....lb.	—	—	—
Clarified .....lb.	—	—	—
Drumtan, 25% tan .....lb.	.02½	—	.03
Gambier, 25% tan .....lb.	.07	—	.08
Common .....lb.	.11	—	.11½
Cubes No. 1 .....lb.	.21	—	.22
No. 2 .....lb.	.18	—	.19
Hemlock, 25% tan .....lb.	.03½	—	.04¼
Larch, 25% tan .....lb.	.03	—	.03¾
Crystals, 50% tan .....lb.	.06	—	.07
Mangrove, 55% tan .....lb.	.08	—	.12
Liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	—	.08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01¾	—	.02½
Myrobalans,liquid, 23-25% tanlb.	.06	—	.07
Solid, 50% tan .....lb.	.10	—	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan lb.	.03¼	—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated .....lb.	.06	—	.07
35-37% tan, untreated .....lb.	.05¾	—	.06½
35-37% tan, bleaching .....lb.	.07	—	.08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary ..lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Clarified .....lb.	.08	—	.09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01	—	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	—	.12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan, ..lb.	nominal		

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland .....gal.	.77	—	.79
Domestic, prime .....gal.	.75	—	.76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland..bbl.	72.00	—	76.00
Norwegian .....bbl.	115.00	—	125.00
Degras, American .....lb.	.07	—	.07¼
English .....lb.	.07	—	.07¼
German .....lb.	—	—	—
Neutral .....lb.	—	—	—
Herring .....gal.	—	—	—
Horse .....lb.	.11	—	.11¼
Lard, prime, winter .....gal.	1.29	—	1.30
Off Prime .....gal.	1.09	—	1.10
Extra, No. 1 .....gal.	.97	—	.98
No. 1 .....gal.	.93	—	.94
No. 2 .....gal.	.86	—	.87
Menhaden, Northr. crude...gal.	—	—	—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant lb.	.66	—	.69
Brown, strained .....gal.	.71	—	.72
Light, strained .....gal.	.73	—	.75
Yellow, bleached, ...gal.	.75	—	.76
White, bl'ch'd, winter gal.	.77	—	.79
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. .....gal.	1.19	—	1.25
30 deg., cold test .....gal.	1.14	—	1.17
40 deg., cold test .....gal.	1.09	—	1.14
Prime .....gal.	.99	—	1.04
Dark .....gal.	.89	—	.90
Oleo Oil .....lb.	.15	—	.18½
Porpoise, body .....gal.	—	—	—
Jaw .....gal.	—	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)....lb.	.09¼	—	.09⅜
Saponified .....lb.	.09½	—	.09⅝
Seal, white .....gal.	—	—	—
Sod Oil .....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test .....gal.	.89	—	.96
45 deg., cold test .....gal	.87	—	.88
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test .....gal.	.85	—	.86
Stearic, single pressed .....lb.	.13¾	—	.14
Double pressed .....lb.	.14¾	—	.15
Triple pressed .....lb.	.15¾	—	.16
Tallow, acidless .....gal.	1.03	—	1.04
Prime .....gal.	1.02	—	1.03
Whale, Bleached .....gal.	.76	—	.77
Extra bleached, winter..gal.	.78	—	.79

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls. .....lb.	.15	—	.15¼
Cases .....lb.	.15½	—	.16
No. 3 .....lb.	.14½	—	.15
Chaulmoogra .....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon .....lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cochin, domestic .....lb.	.15	—	.16
Cochin, imported .....lb.	.17	—	.18
Domestic, tanks .....lb.	.13	—	.13¾
Copra .....lb.	.13	—	.14
Corn, refined, bbls. .....lb.	13.51	—	13.55
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills .....gal.	.86	—	.87
Summer, yellow .....gal.	.12¾	—	.13
Summer, white .....gal.	—	—	—
Winter yellow .....gal.	—	—	—
Croton .....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Linseed, raw, car lots .....gal.	—	—	.92
5 bbl. lots .....gal.	—	—	.93
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots .....gal.	—	—	.94
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.	—	—	.95
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.05	—	1.10
Foots .....gal.	.10	—	.10¾
U. S. P. .....gal.	1.80	—	1.95
Palm Lagos .....lb.	.12¼	—	.13
Commercial .....lb.	.11¾	—	.13
Prime, red .....lb.	.12¼	—	.12½
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	.13½	—	.14
Palm Kernel, imported .....lb.	.13½	—	.14
Peanut Oil, edible .....gal.	1.00	—	1.03

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.65	— .75
Yellow	gal.	.50	— .60
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.96	— .97
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .39
Second	gal.	—	— .41
Third	gal.	—	— .58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.11¼	— .11¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.50	— .55
Commercial	gal.	.40	— .45

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23¼

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal	.52	— .52½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.47½	— .48
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal	.44½	— .45¼
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.00	— 8.25
Rosin, com, to g'd.	280-bbl.	6.75	— 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.46	— .46½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.44	— .44½
V. S. O.	lb.	.45	— .46½
Fine orange	lb.	.42	— .43
Second orange	lb.	.40	— .40½
T. N.	lb.	.39	— .40
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.37	— .37½
Button	lb.	.41	— .42
Regular, bleached	lb.	.39½	— .40½
Bone, Dry	lb.	.48	— .49

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19	— .20
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	— .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.12½	— .13
Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¾
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¾
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	—	— .26
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
African	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57	— .57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23	— .24
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17	— .20
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.19½	— .19¾
White	lb.	.23½	— .24
Pimento	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—42.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—38.00
Montgomery		—	—38.00
New Orleans	ton	38.00	—41.00
Corn Cake	short ton	39.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	43.00	—44.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	44.00	—45.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.65	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.38	— .42
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½	— .12
Bahia	lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Caracas	lb.	.15½	— .16
Hayti	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½	— .18
Trinidad	lb.	—	— —

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-	Fed-	War-	
	Amer.	Nat.	bu'le	eral ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.85 7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.90 7.65
Confectioners' A	7.40	7.40	7.40	— 7.40
Fine gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75 7.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS

American Aniline Products Inc., New York; capital, $500,000; R. P. Gould, Brooklyn; G. L. Armour and Bernard Armour, Manhattan.

Alliance Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.; capital, $50,000; Alan A. Claflin, J. N. Paradis, Francis G. Hayes.

The Acme Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals, soaps, oil, greases; Vincent J., Mary E. and Edward V. Halacke.

The Alpha Chemical Works, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals and dyes; Robert von Cleff, George W. Study, New York; Lester C. Burdett, Palisades, N. J.

The Syn Galenic Chemical Company, Sandusky, O.; capital, $50,000; Harry J. Fisher, Carl A. Hartman, C. Faber Donahue, R. D. Mitchel, A. L. Sturzinger.

Fred W. Hoffman and Company, Inc., West Hoboken, N. J.; capital, $3,000; to manufacture toilet articles, drugs and chemicals; Louise S. Suhr, Fred C. Thiele, Fred W. Hoffman, West Hoboken.

Keystone Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.; capital, $300,000; to manufacture and deal in dyes, acids, chemicals, and colors; Edward J. Fuchs, Henry C. Beecher, Newark; C. J. Justier, Woodhaven, L. I.

Owens Drug Company, Birmingham, Ala.; capital, $5,000; John L. Owens, Annye L. Owens, U. C. Turner.

The Portonol Drug and Chemical Company, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.; capital, $50,000; chemists, druggists; J. Atlas, M. Schreiner, E. L. Auterbach, 120 Overlook Terrace.

Sun Ray Beverage Corporation, Ellenville, N. Y.; capital, 5,000 shares, $100 each; 12,900 shares no par value; carry on business with $625,000; S. C. Worthen, B. Osterhout, W. S. Sawyer, 60 Berkley Place, Brooklyn.

Charles G. Willoughby, Inc., New York; capital, $75,000; cameras, chemicals, photographic sundries; J. K. Cunningham, T. A. Riggles, C. G. Willoughby, 810 Broadway.

M. Spielman, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000; drugs, chemicals, medicines; R. and M. Spielman, L. Weinberger, 106 West 142d street.

Sixth Street Pharmacy, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; capital, $5,000; A. E. Lacey, Francis T. Buckley, H. Lacey.

The State Chemical Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, $10,000; A. E. Bernstein and others.

Gopher Drug Company, Duluth, Minn.; capital, $25,000; D. C. Wakeman, John H. Meyers, H. W. Lanners.

Associated Pharmacists, Augusta, Me.; to manufacture, wholesale, retail, import, export, and deal in chemicals, pharmaceutical, medicinal and other products; L. J. Coleman, Augusta; M. F. Hearing, Brooks; C. L. Andrews, E. B. Turner, L. R. Bowler, Augusta, Me.

The Chemical Manufacturing Company, Westfield, N. J.; capital, $10,000; Spencer D. Embree, Harry S. Embree, Richard G. Rice.

J. C. Shriner Company, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000; drugs, medicines, chemicals, confectionery, candy; C. W. Stapleton, A. O. Briggs, F. F. Shattuck, 62 West 23d street.

Holzhauer's Drug Store, Newark, N. J.; capital, $50,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, etc.; Charles Holzhauer, Louise S. Holzhauer, Charles W. Holzhauer.

Authorizations

Peroxide Specialty Company, De Hodiamont, Mo.; capital, $50,000; chemicals, chemical compounds; representative, B. C. Mathes, 97 Paul street, Rochester, N. Y.

CHEMICAL PLANT ORDERED CLOSED

BOSTON, MASS., December 4.—The sintering plant of the Merrimac Chemical Company, North Woburn, Mass., has been closed by order of the State Department of Health, because of objectionable fumes. The City Health Board condemned the sintering plant, but the company said it would take three months to put in machinery to bottle up the odors. Action was recently brought against this company by the Puffer Manufacturing Company, soda fountain manufacturers at Winchester, Mass., for alleged pollution of the Aberjona river.

AMERICAN CHICLE BUYS STERLING GUM

The American Chicle Company of New York has announced the purchase of the Sterling Gum Company of Long Island City, N. Y. Shipments of Sterling gum by the American Chicle Company, under the new arrangement, began December 1.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .75
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.35	— .40
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes ——	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz	2.75	— 3.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½—	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	— .57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68½—	.70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½—	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	.75	— .90
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
garicin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½—	.14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.17	— .21
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	— 1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ¼ oz. v.	oz.	—	—25.35
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.80
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.50
	oz.	1.00	— 1.08
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.85½	— .87½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.86	— .88½
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .92½
Japanese	lb.	.86½	— .88½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.		.00¼	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .70
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.95	—12.45
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Nitrate	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Salicylate	oz.	8.05	— 8.25
Phosphate	oz.	8.00	— 9.80
Sulphate	oz.	8.35	—10.30
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.18	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02	1-5—.04
Coriander	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40½	— .48
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	— .95
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.00
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50½	— .53
in cans	lb.	.53	— .54
Less	lb.	.56	— .60
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ½ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.28	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.67	— .70
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.08½	— .14
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 ozs.	.27	— .29
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.65	— .70
Technical	lb.	.20	— .29
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Small	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	— 7.45
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.40	— 7.70
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.75	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.16½	— .25
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.27	— .35
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.01	— 1.10
Raw	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.70	—13.85
Granulated	lb.	16.00	—16.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	15.75	—16.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, Eoglish	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	— 2.75
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .38
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.55	— .60
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .35½
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .34
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .65
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.30	— .31
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.34	— .38
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 1.20
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.55	— .62
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— .90

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 27 to December 3, 1916.

ACETONE—177,750 lbs., $56,790, Italy.

ACID, ACETIC—25 lbs., $11, Guatemala; 158,778 lbs., $16,387, England; 200 lbs., $33, Cuba; 210 lbs., $52, Hayti; 110 lbs., $27, Brazil; 2,054 lbs., $254, Mexico; 112,254 lbs., $11,787, Netherlands; 22,424 lbs., $2,355, England; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 90 lbs., $20, Barbados; 1,100 lbs., $200, Egypt.

ACID, BORIC—75 lbs., $38, New Zealand; 301 lbs., $32, Cuba; 440 lbs., $71, Brazil; 50 lbs., $9, Hongkong; 50 lbs., $11, Colombia; 100 lbs., $16, Ecuador; 2,807 lbs., $386, Peru; 200 lbs., $36, Guatemala; 100 lbs., $18, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—91 lbs., $97, Cuba; 29,399 lbs., $21,505, France; 209 lbs., $135, Brazil; 120 lbs., $91, Hongkong; 15,979 lbs., $12,155, France; 100 lbs., $78, Mexico; 1,102 lbs., $751, Brazil; 20 lbs., $16, Colombia; 109,580 lbs., $75,400, France; 5,650 lbs., $3,410 England; 170 lbs., $109, Colombia.

ACID, CITRIC—351 lbs., $247, Brazil; 25 lbs., $20, Ecuador; 100 lbs., $76, Nicaragua; 25 lbs., $17, Salvador.

ACID, MURIATIC—18,632 lbs., $445, Cuba; 1212 lbs., $141, Brazil; 220 lbs., $10, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $12, Nicaragua; 3,756 lbs., $203, San Domingo; 24 lbs., $5, Brazil; 55 lbs., $10, Colombia.

ACID, OXALIC—354 lbs., $204, Cuba; 442 lbs., $265, Philippine Islands; 220 lbs., $1,276, Cuba; 440 lbs., $277, Brazil; 1,389 lbs., $900, Argentina.

ACIR, PICRIC—100,000 lbs., $100,000, France.

ACID, SALICYLIC—4,480 lbs., $6,406, Italy; 3,246 lbs., $4,640, England; 11 lbs., $17, Brazil; 6 lbs., $12, Hongkong; 242 lbs., $310, Australia; 300 lbs., $575, England; 20 lbs., $31, Colombia.

ACID, SULPHURIC—3,295 lbs., $100, Barbados; 330 lbs., $69, Brazil; 24,009 lbs., $1,324, Siam; 322,037 lbs., $3,470, Mexico.

ACID, TARTARIC—100 lbs., $74, Cuba; 2,500 lbs., $1,644, Cuba; 220 lbs., $147, Brazil; 26 lbs., $17, Hongkong; 400 lbs., $164, Cuba; 10 lbs., $8, Bolivia; 110 lbs., $74, Salvador.

ALCOHOL—76 gallons, $85, Australia; 7,000 gallons, $4,200, British India; 18 gallons, $11, Barbados; 60 gallons, $34, Colombia; 20 gallons, $17, Cuba; 49 gallons, $38, Hayti.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$3,850, Netherlands.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$154, China.

AMMONIAC, SAL—308 lbs., $52, Cuba; 463 lbs., $32, British Guiana; 950 lbs., $96, Colombia.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$8,248, France.

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—$267, Peru; $76, Mexico; $103, Danish West Indies.

ARSENIC—$80, Brazil.

BALSAM—$39, Brazil; $8, Hongkong.

BEES WAX—10,578 lbs., $3,280, Russia in Europe.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$11, Bolivia; $19, Ecuador.

BORAX—$14,829, England; $440, Cuba; $3,548, Brazil; $23, Hayti; $11, Bolivia; $9, Guatemala; $25, San Domingo; $2,190, Netherlands; $5,589, England; $92, Costa Rica; $57, Cuba; $34, Colombia.

BROMINE—$5, Brazil.

CADMIUM—4,400 lbs., $4,400, England; 500 lbs., $700, England.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—1,260 lbs., $66, Nicaragua; 11,500 lbs., $324, Salvador; 320,000 lbs., $8,170, Cuba; 16,500 lbs., $465, Venezuela; 7,376 lbs., $246, Dutch East Indies; 4,000 lbs., $100, Bermuda; 9,500 lbs., $361, Trinidad; 120,000 lbs., $3,080, Cuba; 1,605 lbs., $48, French West Indies; 24,244 lbs., $665, Brazil; 5,000 lbs., $132, China; 2,000 lbs., $66, Straits Settlements; 1,200 lbs., $46, Siam; 1,056 lbs., $68, Panama; 16,000 lbs., $688, Salvador; 40,096 lbs., $1,546, Mexico; 3,820 lbs., $129, Guatemala; 5,000 lbs., $215, Nicaragua; 350 lbs., $19, Jamaica; 454 lbs., $20, Danish West Indies; 4,719 lbs., $140 Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $80, Colombia.

CARBON DISULPHATE—$165, Cuba; $1,398, England.

CASTOR OIL—20 gallons, $25, Honduras; 100 gallons, $101, Cuba; 500 gallons, $604, French West Indies; 100 gallons, $114, Dutch Guiana; 24 gallons, $36, China; 12 gallons, $10, Hongkong; 1,680 gallons, 2,000, Philippine Islands; 50 gallons, $62, Costa Rica; 50 gallons, $60, Panama; 30 gallons, $38, Mexico; 1,130 gallons, $1,354, Cuba; 15 gallons, $21, Hayti; 10 gallons, $10, Bolivia; 12 gallons, $20, Colombia; 50 gallons, $80, Ecuador; 100 gallons, $260, Peru; 223 gallons, $26?, Nicaragua; 9 gallons, $13, Trinidad; 10 gallons, $12, Nicaragua; 10 gallons, $13, Barbados; 10 gallons, $13, Danish West Indies; 30 gallons, $38, Colombia.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$275, England; $4, Bolivia.

CHLORINE—60 lbs., $17, Philippine Islands.

CHLOROFORM—$25, Cuba; $24, Peru, $286, Brazil; $8, Hongkong; $7, Guatemala; $13, Bolivia; $4, Ecuador; $2,363, England.

COCOA BUTTER—$26,000, Australia; $100, Cuba; $6, British Guiana; $12, Colombia.

COCONUT OIL—$243, Ecuador; $53, Peru; $205, Brazil; $999, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—100 lbs., $12, Cuba; 8,454 lbs., $840, Brazil; 29,400 lbs., $3,432, Chile; 500 lbs., $70, Colombia; 1,000 lbs., $120, British Guiana; 390 lbs. $45, Colombia.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$424, Cuba; $38, Costa Rica; $25, Panama; $160, Cuba; $43, Guatemala; $5, Barbados.

DEXTRINE—42,000 lbs., $1,407, Norway; 2,100 lbs., $175, Uruguay; 308,100 lbs., $12,144, England.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$24, Nicaragua; $7, Cuba; $7,128, Italy; $8,729, England; $41,564, Brazil; $1,163, Norway; $81, Cuba; $596, Ecuador; $280, England; $55, Colombia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$10, Brazil; $1,465, Uruguay; $48, Costa Rica; $220, Ecuador; $4,782, England; $29, Guatemala; $14, British Guiana; $3,100, England; $39, Brazil.

EPSOM SALTS—4,000 lbs., $94, Nicaragua; 3,293 lbs., $99, Cuba; 220 lbs., $8, Nicaragua; 298 lbs., $19, Mexico; 218 lbs., $6, Hayti; 4,610 lbs., $119, Chile; 100 lbs., $10, Peru; 1,381 lbs., $43, Guatemala; 1,745 lbs., $46, British Guiana; 622 lbs. $29, Barbados; 224 lbs., $8, Colombia.

ETHER—$2, San Domingo; $3, Hongkong.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$28, Costa Rica; $88, Panama; $81, Mexico; $399, Cuba; $8, Brazil; $50, Bermuda; $86, Guatemala; $92, British West Indies; $419, Cuba; $23, China; $50, Hongkong; $42, Philippine Islands; $27, Trinidad; $107, Cuba; $10, Mexico; $78, Salvador; $114, Barbados; $24, Jamaica; $39, Danish West Indies.

FORMALDEHYDE—3,918 lbs., $378, Cuba; 50 lbs., $6, New Zealand; 2,325 lbs., $210, Trinidad; 8,000 lbs., $1,080, French West Indies; 420 lbs., $72, Brazil; 5,257 lbs., $495, Straits Settlements; 70 lbs., $10, Salvador; 100 lbs., $16, Mexico; 27,000 lbs., $2,295, Cuba; 8,200 lbs., $784, Cuba; 920 lbs., $96, British Guiana.

GINSENG—$90, Cuba.

GLUCOSE—528,840 lbs., $16,419, England; 1,200 lbs., $24, British West Indies; 2,034 lbs., $65, China; 6,883 lbs., $226, Hongkong.

GLYCERIN—50 lbs., $25, Nicaragua; $222, Cuba; $45, China; 60 lbs., $40, Cuba; 12 lbs., $8, Bolivia; 200 lbs., $115, Ecuador; 2,029 lbs., $1,198, Peru; 80,462 lbs., $36,311, England; 800 lbs., $457, China; 10 lbs., $12, Hongkong; 205 lbs. $116, Siam; 50 lbs., $30, Nicaragua; 50 lbs., $27, British Guiana; 25 lbs., $12, Barbados; 200 lbs., $100, Colombia.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$3, Hongkong.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$6, Nicaragua; $24, Cuba; $147, Peru; $328, Cuba; $412, Brazil; $13, Colombia; $67, Philippine Islands; $39, Costa Rica; $42, Guatemala; $7, Nicaragua; $14, Panama; $53, Cuba; $120, Chile; $5, Ecuador; $131, Peru; $42, Guatemala; $71, Barbados; $11, Danish West Indies; $59, Colombia.

IODINE—$1,128, Cuba; $20, Hongkong; $110, Cuba.

LEAD ARSENATE—$1,313, Peru.

LEAD, SUGAR OF—$6, Colombia.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$1,264, Chile; $5, Hongkong; $123, Cuba; $48, Colombia.

MENTHOL—$97, Brazil.

OPIUM—$?58, Brazil; $27, Ecuador.

PARIS GREEN—$500, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—425 lbs., $645, England; 14 lbs., $39, Brazil; 142 lbs., $355, China.

PERFUMERY—$215, Nicaragua; $24, Salvador; $300, Mexico; $72, Cuba; $20, Peru; 86,099, Australia; $75, New Zealand; $871, British West Africa; $7, British South Africa; $71, Costa Rica; $69, Honduras; $54, Nicaragua; $50, Mexico; $189, Trinidad; $209, British West Indies $190, Cuba; $411, British Guiana; 300 lbs., $720, England.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$10,116, France; $441, Netherlands; $48, British West Indies; $430, Cuba; $27, San Domingo; $1,517, Brazil; $106, China; $268, Straits Settlements; $47, Hongkong; $263, Siam; $114, Philippine Islands; $7, British West Indies; $13, Panama; $51, Mexico; $6, Hayti; $124, Chile; $18, Colombia; $?2, Mexico; $58, Trinidad; $101, British Guiana $40, Salvador; $79, Barbados; $161, Jamaica; $114, Colombia; $248, Egypt.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—1,800 lbs., $820, Brazil; 8,960 lbs., $3,500, Norway; 200 lbs., $96, Peru; 2,535 lbs., $1,050, Netherlands; 50 lbs., $23, Guatemala; 3,113 lbs., $1,377, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—327 lbs., $80, Greece; 1,122 lbs., $386, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—224,000 lbs., $?2,472, Russia in Europe; 809 lbs., $487, Cuba; 8 lbs., $6, Bolivia; 112 lbs., $78, Peru; $202, Guatemala; 2,529 lbs., $1,510, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—336 lbs., $135, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—176 lbs., $107, Brazil.

QUICKSILVER—69 lbs., $95, Brazil.

QUININE—$671, Hongkong; $360, Cuba; $276, Brazil; $353, Salvador; $500, British West Indies; $17, Colombia.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$2,703, England; $322, Cuba; $586, Brazil; $26, Panama; $64, Mexico; $105, Peru; $57, England; $19, British Guiana; $7, Barbados; $?44, Chile; $32, Colombia.

SALOL—1 lb., $9, Hayti.

SALTPETER—210 lbs., $41, Brazil; 1,100 lbs., $332, Brazil; 770 lbs., $247, Colombia.

SODA, ASH—3,078 lbs., $94, Cuba; 22,200 lbs., $666, Italy; 2,375 lbs., $77, Brazil; 6,116 lbs., $228, Panama; 60,000 lbs., $1,854, Cuba; 200 lbs., $10, Ecuador; 60,000 lbs., $2,250, Netherlands; 147,130 lbs., $5,390, Argentina.

SODA, CAUSTIC—60,487 lbs., $3,629, Mexico; 15,708 lbs., $544, Cuba; 601,000 lbs., $30,696, France; 273,785 lbs., $10,895, Italy; 25,810 lbs., $1,066, San Domingo; 173,720 lbs., $7,420, Brazil; 390,905 lbs., $14,857, Chile; 1,599 lbs., $78, Philippine Islands; 500 lbs., $40, Mexico; 9,733 lbs., $533, Cuba; 198,081 lbs., $10,107, France; 103,878 lbs., $4,114, Mexico; 94,410 lbs., $3,094, Cuba; 2,580 lbs., $125, Brazil; 830,050 lbs., $42,126, France; 17,013 lbs., $750, England; 13,500 lbs., $505, Barbados; 45,225 lbs., $2,196, Argentina; 6,950 lbs., $261, Brazil; 307,209 lbs., $17,460, Egypt.

SODA, SAL—875 lbs., $11, Cuba; 4,125 lbs., $41, Trinidad; 20,152 lbs., $213, Cuba; 700 lbs., $19, Hongkong; 1,875 lbs., $23, Panama; 525 lbs., $8, British West Indies; 45,750 lbs., $478, Cuba; 488 lbs., $12, Nicaragua; 2,500 lbs., $29, Panama; 8,420 lbs., $112, Barbados; 4,020 lbs., $38, Jamaica; 500 lbs., $6, Danish West Indies; 1,436 lbs. ,$48, Brazil; 3,125 lbs., $37, British Guiana.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,120 lbs., $24, Guatemala; 1,830 lbs., $36, Mexico; 2,115 lbs., $40, Jamaica; 4,240 lbs., $84, Cuba; 1,120 lbs., $24, Trinidad; 1,120 lbs., $24, Costa Rica; 3,600 lbs., $54, Cuba; 1,232 lbs., $28, Bolivia; 1,600 lbs., $38, Guatemala; 7,140 lbs., $136, British Guiana; 11,200 lbs., $211, Barbados; 2,422 lbs., $49, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—800 lbs., $318, Brazil; 225 lbs., $54, Ecuador.

SODIUM CYANIDE—25,000 lbs., $5,875, Honduras; 10,665 lbs., $2,340, Philippine Islands; 33,600 lbs., $7,085, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—224 lbs., $5, Mexico; 360 lbs., $8, Ecuador; 200 lbs., $6, Peru.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—28,000 lbs., $2,779, Australia.

SODA SALTS—$23, British West Indies; $24 French West Indies; $25, Brazil; $27, Costa Rica; $69, Mexico; $19, British West In-

Exportations—*Cont'd*

dies; $307, Cuba; $20, Ecuador; $11, Guatemala; $255, England; $16, Barbados; $362, Jamaica; $6, British West Indies; $11, Dutch West Indies; $41, Brazil; $11, Colombia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—600 lbs., $1,300, England; 1,890 lbs., $2,268, England; 30 lbs., $48, Colombia.

SODIUM SILICATE—48,003 lbs., $433, Cuba; 2,460 lbs., $131, Panama; 3,384 lbs., $80, Ecuador; 39,967 lbs., $440, Cuba; 1,441 lbs., $27, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHATE—632 lbs., $24, Cuba; 5,856 lbs., $75, England; 34,871 lbs., $1,841, Straits Settlements, 100 lbs., $4, Panama.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—6,700 lbs., $203, Brazil; 21,926 lbs., $1,800, Straits Settlements; 452 lbs., $18, Mexico.

SPONGES—32 bales, $112, Australia; 365 lbs., $388, Brazil; 1,071 lbs., $42, Bermuda; 6,153 lbs., $249, British West Indies; 400 lbs., $25, San Domingo; 200 lbs., $14, Venezuela; 1,047 lbs., $62, China; 277 lbs., $17, Philippine Islands.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—22 tons, $952, Brazil; 20 tons, $808, Mexico; 20 tons, $786, Cuba; 70 tons, $2,760, Argentina.

TOLUOL—66 lbs., $62, Brazil.

WAX—20,200 lbs., $1,351, Salvador; 7,740 lbs., $655, Brazil.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from November 27 to December 3, 1916.

ACIDS—
106 casks, cresylic, Barrett Manufacturing Co., Glasgow.
80 casks, oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.
1 case, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

ALCOHOL—
1 case, W. R. Grace & Co., Havana.

AMMONIA—
43 cases, J. S. Burroughs & Co., Havana.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—
30 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
22 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

ANTIMONY SULPHATE—
2 casks, Dutton, Smith, McMillan & Co., Buenos Aires.

ANTIPYRINE—
1 case, Niebrugge & Day, London.

ARGOLS—
269 bags, Charles Pfizer & Co., Naples.
266 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Aires.
176 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Lisbon.
144 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
21 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

BARK—
1 bag, mangrove, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Trinidad.
29 bales, cinchona, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam.
151 bags, soap tree bark, V. A. Garcia, Alicante.
2,000 bags, mangrove, Bank of Montreal, Singapore.
108 bales, quillay, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

BARK EXTRACT—
30 cs., Chapel, Freres & Co., Havre.

BALSAM—
15 cs., copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
30 boxes, copaiba, Henderson & Korn, Puerto Colombia.
10 casks, copaiba, Bernard, Judae & Co., Havre.

BEANS—
2 cases, vanilla, C. H. Demarest, Colombia.
48 cases, vanilla, Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
5 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
22 cases, vanilla, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz.

BERRIES—
100 bags, juniper, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Leghorn.

BISULPHATE—
1 case, Heydman & Fisher, London.

CAMPHOR—
315 cases, Standard Bank of South Africa, Marseilles.

CANTHARIDES—
6 cases, McLaughlin, Gormley, King & Co., London.

CASEIN—
140 bags, Casein Manufacturing Co., London.
215 bags, Warehouse Mercantile Co., Buenos Aires.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
4 cases, G. T. Collis, London.
2 cases, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Buenos Aires.

COCAINE—
2 cases, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific.

COLOCYNTH—
2 bales, pulp, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Liverpool.

DIVI-DIVI—
1,199 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
144 bales, gambier, Littlejohn & Co., London.
2 cases, indigo, Harburger & Stack, Central America.
24 kegs, iodine, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
53 bags, gambier, Androvette & Townsend, Singapore.
400 cases, gambier, Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.

ERGOT—
14 bales, Norfolk & Western Railway, Marseilles.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
6 barrels, A. Chiris & Co., Malaga.
2 barrels, Lehn & Fink, Malaga.
6 drums, citronella, Irwin, Harrison & Crossfield, Colombo.
1 drum, citronella, E. Hill's Sons & Co., Colombo.
4 drums, citronella, Rockhill & Vietor, Colombo.
6 drums, citronella, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Colombo.
2 cases, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
17 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
1 case, peppermint, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
1 case, C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam.
2 cases, Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam.
5 cases, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Rotterdam.
25 cases, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.
6 barrels, linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 cases, linaloe, Blum & Pepper, Vera Cruz.
2 cases, linaloe, Brown Bros. & Co., Havana.
1 case, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.
40 cases, orange, McKesson & Robbins, Kingston.
30 cases, orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
25 cases, orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
50 ¼ cases, lemon, Stuart Bros., Palermo.
100 ¼ cases, lemon, Stanley Jordon & Co., Palermo.
100 ¼ cases, lemon, Rockhill & Vietor, Palermo.
25 ¼ cases, lemon, G. Scaccianoce & Co., Messina.
139 cases, lemon, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina.
100 ¼ cases, lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina.
100 ¼ cases, lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Messina.
100 ¼ cases, lemon, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.

FLOWERS—
1 case, saffron, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.
9 cases, saffron, V. A. Garcia, Alicante.
34 bales, various, National City Bank, Leghorn.
23 cases, arnica, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.

GELATIN—
43 cases, P. H. Manners, Glasgow.

GUAYULE EXTRACT—
58 bags, Chas. Tennant & Sons, Tampico.

GUMS—
40 sacks, guayule, W. Benkert, Barcelona.
31 bags, arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, Liverpool.
48 bags, arabic, Bernard Judae, Liverpool.
25 bags, chicle, American Trading Co., Tampico.
188 bags, chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
138 bags, chicle, R. Gomez & Dietlin Co., Vera Cruz.
16 bags, chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico.

HERBS—
12 bales, 39 cases, medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

IRON OXIDE—
30 casks, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

JUICES—
2 hogsheads, lime, Baird & Daniels, Glasgow.

LEAVES—
274 bales, senna, McLaughlin, Gormly, King & Co., London.
25 bales, senna, A. Stallman & Co., London.
25 bags, senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
34 cases, M. F. Meehan & Co., Marseilles.
75 cases, gayuba, V. A. Garcia, Alicante.
3 cases, eucalyptus, V. A. Garcia, Alicante.
29 cases, lavender, V. A. Garcia, Alicante.

LEECHES—
8 pails, blood suckers, T. Rivla & Co., Naples.
16 pails, Liberina Fiorillo, Naples.

LICORICE—
127 cases, paste, Weaver & Sterry, Genoa.
65 cases, paste, E. Utard, Barcelona.

LIME CITRATE—
80 cases, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Co., Central America.

LOGWOOD CHIPS—
20 bags, R. F. Downing & Co., Kingston.

MALT EXTRACT—
84 barrels, Thos. Nevin, London.
16 barrels, Thos. Nevin, London.

MANNA—
30½ cases, Smith, Kline & French, Palermo.

MERCURY CHLORIDE—
10 cases, Merck & Co., London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
6 cases, drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., Para.

OILS—
23 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
15 barrels, shark, Amermann & Patterson, London.
6 cases, distilled lime oil, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten & Co, Central America.
335 casks, palm oil, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
163 casks, palm oil, Swan & Finch, Liverpool.

OPIUM—
16 cases, Gullabi Gulbenkian & Co., Marseilles.

PERFUMERY—
2 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
12 cases, 14 drums, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

PHENACETIN—
1 barrel, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
20 bags, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.
983 bags, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.
280 bags, Baring Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires.

QUICKSILVER—
8 cases, I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.
6 casks, Brown Bros & Co., Havana.

QUININE—
14 cases, American Express Co., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
2 bales, digitalis, F. W. Mead & Co., Barcelona.
13 bales, sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas Del Toro.
28 bags, dandelion, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.
4 bags, cascarilla, Pan-American Trading Co., South Pacific.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE NOTES

H. S. Chatfield of the Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Company, New York, has sailed for Italy to represent the United States Shellac Importers Association in an effort to obtain the release of 4,800 packages of shellac, which were seized from the steamer Sturmfels at the beginning of the war.

Chemical and dye companies rank second in the list of new industrial corporations formed in the United States this year, having a total capitalization of $131,618,000, being exceeded only by oil and gas concerns.

H. A. Nichols, formerly connected with the Badische Company, has become associated with Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr., of Philadelphia, formerly of Fergusson Bros., and they have opened offices in the Drexel building and will handle chemicals of all kinds and dyestuffs.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company is building a five-story brick factory in Brooklyn, which, with equipment, will cost about $100,000 when completed. The building will be used for the manufacture of essential oils.

The Mayor of Chicago last week made a request for public donations to buy 100,000 tooth brushes to be donated to poor children of the public schools this week, which is Toothbrush Week in Chicago.

Sol A. Eckstein of Milwaukee, who is prominent in the National Retail Druggists Association, has been elected president of the Wisconsin Pharmacal Company of Milwaukee to succeed the late Christian Widule.

M. H. Forsythe, a wholesale drug dealer of Fort Worth, Texas, is held under $1,500 bond on a charge of use of the mails to defraud, it being charged that he sold a mixture of sugar of milk and cream tartar under the name of "aspirin."

The Mutual Chemical Company of New York has purchased about eleven acres of swamp land near Baltimore, which will be reclaimed and used eventually for manufacturing purposes.

Cod liver oil exports from Norway to the United States in 1915 amounted to $113,976 in value, compared with $165,679 in 1914 and $208,322 in 1913, according to a consular report to our Government.

The Department of Commerce has issued a bulletin, Tariff Series No. 31, on the registration of trademarks in Latin America, which will be found valuable by any manufacturer who contemplates exporting trademarked products to South and Central American countries.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add **10c if answers are to be forwarded.**

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Uncle Sam is in need of a scientific assistant in drug plant investigations for assignments to the Department of Agriculture and it has been announced that an examination will be held by the Civil Service Commission January 3, to secure eligibles for appointment to the position. The salary that goes with the job ranges from $1400 to $1800 per annum.

Importations—*Cont'd*

38 bags, canagria, Blum & Pepper, Vera Cruz.
180 bales, various, Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona.
303 bags, 991 bags, gentian, A. Joennson, Bilbao.
130 bags, gentian, MacIlvaine & Co., Bilbao.
161 bags, gentian, R. Hillier's Son & Co., Bilbao.
62 bags, gentian, Bilbao.
301 bags, gentian, Bilbao.
197 bags, orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
25 bags, orris, P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn.

SALTPETER—
16 cases, J. S. Burroughs & Co., Havana.

SANDALWOOD—
66 bags, W. J. Bush & Co., London.

SEED—
80 bags, cumin, John Kissock & Co., Genoa.

SOAP—
50 cases, castile, A. Moll Grocery Co., Seville.
20 cases, castile, R. H. Macy & Co., Malaga.
200 cases, castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Malaga.

SODIUM NITRATE—
424 casks, Chas. Tennant & Sons, Christiania.
31,724 bags, W. R. Grace & Co., Taltal.
56,435 bags, National City Bank, Mejillones.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
200 cases, Abangarez, Goldfields Co., Glasgow.
350 cases, Carr Bros., Glasgow.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—
53 cases, C. B. Richard & Co., Copenhagen.

SPICES—
95 bags, paprika, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.
100 bags, paprika, A. Colburn & Co., Alicante.
100 bales, cinnamon quills, C. H. Demarest, Colombo.
151 cases, chillies, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool.
100 bags, cinnamon, Colombo.
2 bags, pimento, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.

SPONGES—
86 bales, Netherland Oversee Trust Co., Nassau.
170 bales, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.

SULPHATE—
5 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SULPHONAL—
2 cases, Niebrugge & Day, London.

SUMAC—
105 bales, F. Nicoto, Palermo.
210 bags, Beardmore & Co., Palermo.

TARTAR—
500 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
76 casks, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa.
1,788 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Buenos Aires.
50 casks, Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn.
370 bags, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.

WAX—
43 bales, 26 cases, bees, Strahl & Pritsch, Rotterdam.
1,063 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
147 bags, carnauba, Smith & Nichols Co., Rio de Janeiro.
15 sacks, carnauba, D. Steengraf, Rio de Janeiro.
41 sacks, bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.

CHILEAN MARKET FOR DYES

For some years the United States has been the principal source of supply of the leather dyes into Chile, but prior to 1915 it had little share in the general dyestuff trade with that country. Both the leather and cloth dyes imported are chiefly the blacks. The yellow dyes for leather are obtained from algarobilla, which is native to Chile. During the present year the United States has been depended upon for Chile's supply of nigrosine.

Statistics of the imports of dyestuffs in 1913, 1914, and 1915, shown by countries, are as follows:

Countries.	1913 Quan. Pounds	1913 Val.	1914 Quan. Pounds	1914 Val.	1915 Quan. Pounds	1915 Val.
Alizarin, aniline, and dyes in general:						
Belgium	9,981	$6,624	3,278	$2,175	407	$270
France	3,410	2,263	2,752	1,826	22	14
Germany	93,619	62,129	65,212	43,278	5,984	3,971
Italy			2,303	1,528	11	7
United Kingdom	28,131	18,669	12,155	8,066	684	454
United States of America	117	77	33	22	5,071	3,366
Others	15	10	434	288	75	50
Total	135,273	89,772	86,167	57,183	12,254	8,132
Indigo:						
Belgium			95	94		
Germany	4,252	4,233	1,155	1,150	374	372
Spain			634	530		
United Kingdom	1,100	1,095	420	418		
Total	5,352	5,328	2,304	2,292	374	372
Cochineal, lac dye:						
Germany	26	13				
Carmine:						
Belgium	2	9				
France	13	55			2	7
Germany	111	460	164	679	4	18
United Kingdom	2	10	26	107	5	24
United States of America			1	7		
Total	128	534	191	783	11	49
Dyes for leather:						
Belgium	2,816	280	1,012	101		
France	8,580	854	2,585	257	33	3
Germany	4,004	399	5,236	521		
United Kingdom	1,650	164	1,331	132	396	39
United States of America	125,521	12,495	16,016	1,595	14,377	1,431
Total	142,571	14,192	26,180	2,606	14,806	1,473
Grand total	283,350	109,839	114,842	62,874	27,445	10,026

Chile presents a very limited market for dyes and dyestuffs because of the small development of the textile industry. The mills making stockings and underwear and knit goods in general import dyed yarns for color work and consume only a small quantity of dyes.

The experiments so far made with American dyes in this country have not been entirely satisfactory. One local concern reports that it obtained a very curious type of violet color on middy cloth through the use of an American dye which should have given a navy blue, and that one lot of cotton trouserings was spoiled in the dyeing because of the irregular and splotchy effect of the dye.

Some 60 per cent of all the dye imports are received at Valparaiso. Talcahuano is the second port of importance in this line and receives about 20 per cent of the dyestuffs other than leather dyes. The imports at Talcahuano are principally for the cloth mills at Tome, near Conception, at which place more wool is dyed than in any other section of Chile.

Dyes are imported to some extent by the local knitting mills, cloth mills, and shoe factories (which operate their own tanneries.) They are also imported as stock or on order by the large importing houses.

The following are the duties on dyestuffs as stated in the Chilean customs tariff of 1916: Alizarin and imitations, fuchsine, rosaniline, nigrosine, and aniline dyes in general, 1.20 pesos gold per kilo legal weight (net weight plus interior packing), or $0.20 per pound; anil or indigo, indigotine, natural or synthetic, 1.80 peso gold per kilo gross weight, or $0.30 per pound; cochineal and lac dye, 0.99 peso gold per kilo gross weight, or $0.15 per pound; carmine, 7.50 pesos gold per kilo legal weight (net weight plus interor packing), or $1.24 per pound; dyes, not otherwise specified, for dyeing leather, 0.18 peso gold per kilo gross weight, or $0.03 per pound.

ARGENTINE COMPANY TO EXPLOIT ALGARROBIN

Reference has previously been made in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS to algarrobin, a dyeing material obtained from Argentina, and which is now handled by New York importers. Current prices for this article in ton lots are quoted each week under "Raw Tanning Materials" in this journal. A report from the U. S. consul general in Buenos Aires will, in this connection, be found interesting. He writes:

"A joint stock company has been formed in Argentina for the exploitation of the new dye material algarrobin, obtained from the wood of the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), and a factory has been established in the city of Santa Fe, Province of Sante Fe, which now has a daily production of 6 to 8 tons of algarrobin, put up and ready for shipment. The material is now in regular industrial use, and is said to be giving good results, in addition to proving itself economical in comparison with other dye materials. One local concern, the Sociedad Italo-Americano, is said to be using 3,307 to 4,409 pounds of algarrobin monthly, chiefly in dyeing khaki cloth for Argentine military uniforms. It is also said that 66,139 pounds of the product have been shipped to Italy and France, and that additional requests are coming in in consequence of the satisfactory and economical results given by the dye. The manufacturers claim that, although cotton takes the algarrobin successfully, exceptionally good results are obtained in the treatment of silk and wool.

"Algarrobin possesses valuable dyeing properties. The fastness of the dye to fulling, light, washing, etc., is notable, as is also the uniformity of tone. These qualities, added to its moderate cost, will render it of value to dyers. Algarrobin, alone, imparts a light-brown color to any textile fiber, cotton, wool, silk, etc. These colors are fixed by appropriate mordants, according to the shades desired. There is a great variety of methods of employing the dyestuff, and it will be easy for a dyer, with a little practice, to obtain all the tints he requires. In combination with vegetable extracts, such as fustic, hypernic, logwood, etc., it gives a number of varied and fast colors. It is very suitable as a base for dyeing with coal-tar colors and by its use an economy of 50 to 90 per cent of the artificial colors employed can be attained.

"For the loading of silk and wool it is superior to all materials now currently used, both in regard to increase in weight and to the mechanical properties of the dyed wares.

"As the manufacturing company has not yet been officially registered in Argentina, all inquiries regarding this new dye material should be addressed for the present to Supervielle & Co., bankers, section of dyestuffs, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who are acting as the financial agents of the company."

AMERICANS DO NOT COMPLY WITH ARGENTINA'S CUSTOMS LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5—American exporters of merchandise to the Argentine Republic are largely failing to comply with the customs laws of that country which provide that merchandise subject to customs duties imported into the republic through the mails in closed registered packages is imported in violation of the regulations and therefore subject to seizure.

The consignee in Argentine Republic can be safeguarded against the fines which will accrue from such violations if previous notice is given to the customs service of the arrival by mail of registered packages containing dutiable articles and authorize the inspection of the same. The packages will then be turned over to the addressee upon the payment of the customs duty chargeable thereon. In any case, notice is given to the addressees of the detention of the articles so mailed to them, in order that they may call and take the necessary action.

Seizure does not necessarily result in the loss of the merchandise for it is released upon the payment of charges. When it is consigned to merchants a fine attaches, but private persons are exempted when the goods are for their personal use.